

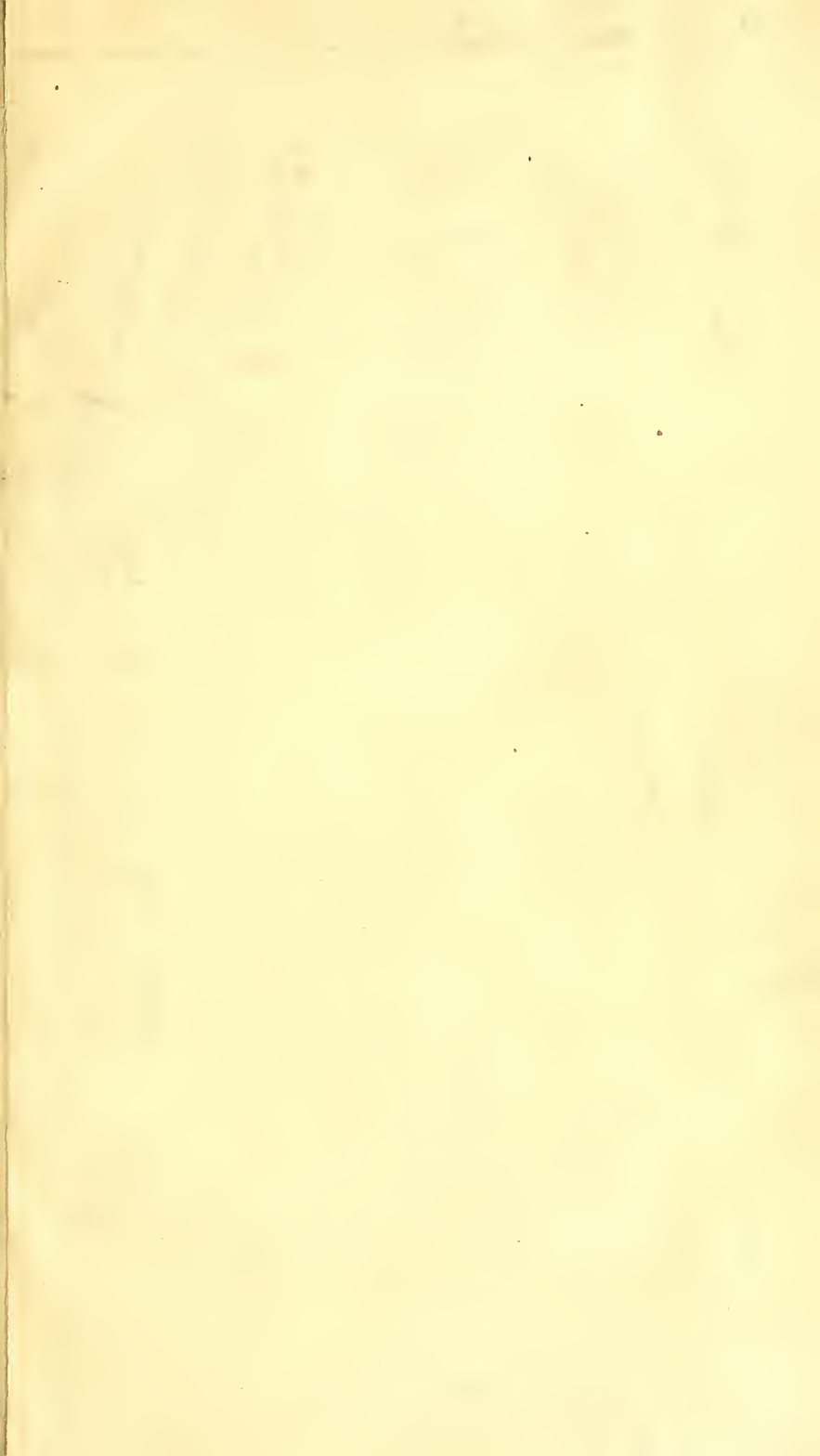
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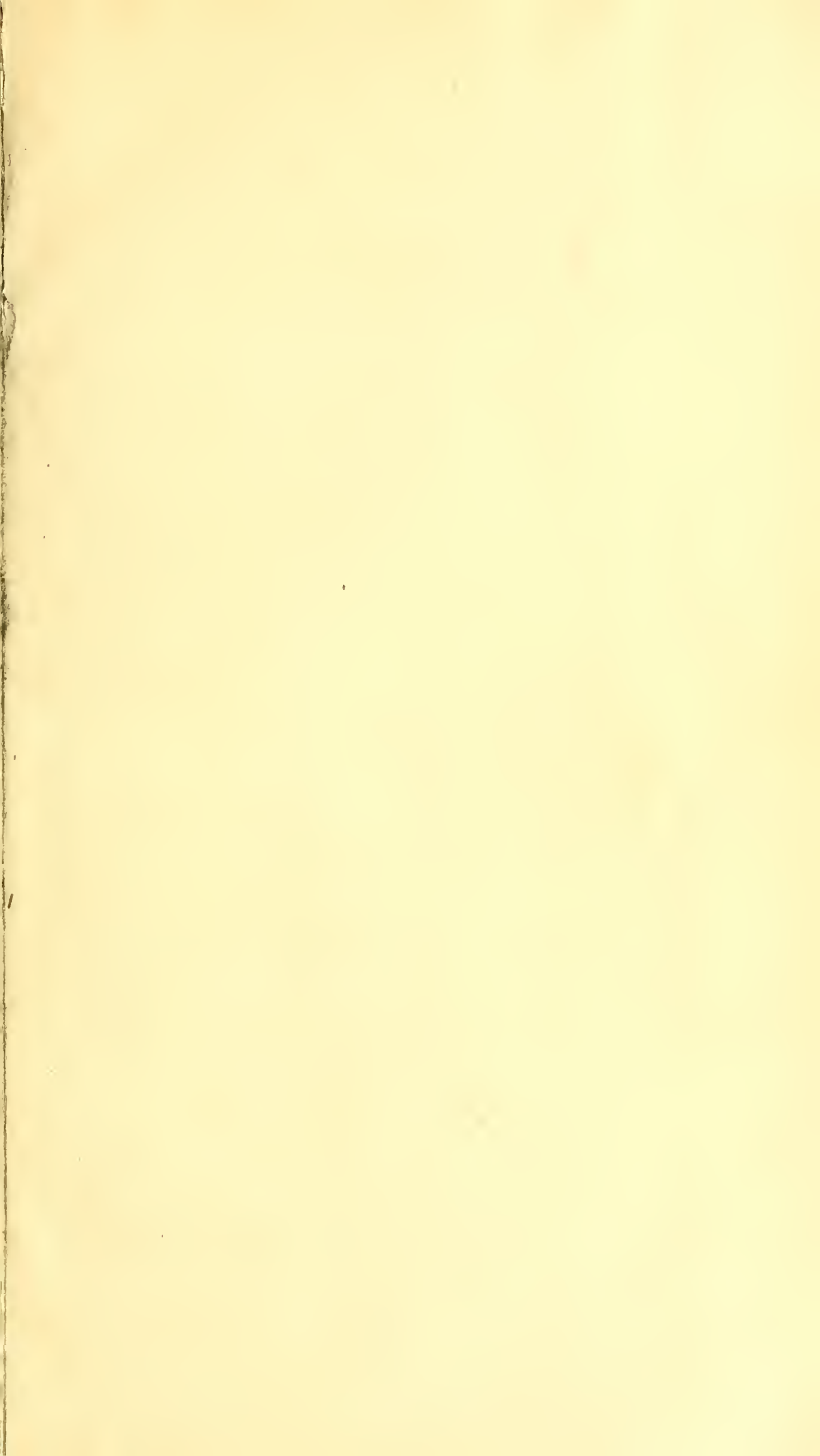
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Mass. Worcester State Hospital, Worcester,

REPORT

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL

AT WORCESTER.

DECEMBER, 1837.

Boston:
DUTTON AND WENTWORTH, STATE PRINTERS.
.....
1838.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

DECEMBER, 1837.

To His Excellency, EDWARD EVERETT, Governor, and the Honorable Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :

THE Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester, respectfully present their Fifth Annual

R E P O R T :

It is now nearly five years since the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester was opened for the reception of patients. That period has afforded an opportunity for ascertaining, with a considerable degree of certainty, how far the institution has accomplished, or may be expected to accomplish, the object of its establishment.

By a reference to the report of the Superintendent of the Hospital, which accompanies this report, it will appear, that the whole number of patients, admitted into the institution since January, 1833, is *six hundred and seventy-eight* ; that of this number, *two hundred and sixty-seven* have been discharged recovered ; *ninety-two* improved ; *ninety-seven* unimproved ; *thirty-seven* have died ; *four* have eloped, and *one hundred and eighty-five* remain ; that the proportion of cures of the whole number discharged is *fifty-four and a half* per cent. ; of the whole number of *recent* cases discharged, *eighty-six* per cent., and of the old cases discharged, *twenty* per cent. ; that the whole number of deaths is *seven and a half* per cent. of the whole number discharged, and *five and a half* per cent. of the whole number of admissions.

Favorable as the general result for five years is, the result for the last year is still more so. It will be perceived that the proportion of recoveries of all cases discharged during that year is *fifty-seven* per cent.; of the recent cases, *eighty-nine and three-fifths* per cent., and of the old cases *twenty-five and one-third* per cent.: being an improvement of two and a half per cent. upon the average, and a much greater upon the result of any one preceding year.

It will be perceived also, that there has been a regular yearly improvement in the treatment of recent cases, since the opening of the Hospital; of these, in 1834, the recoveries were *eighty-two* per cent., in 1835, *eighty-two and a half* per cent., in 1836, *eighty-four and one-fifth* per cent., and in 1837, *eighty-nine and three-fifths* per cent. In this estimate, all those are denominated *recent* cases, in which insanity has existed less than one year previous to admission to the Hospital.

The same regular progressive improvement will not be found in the record of the old cases discharged. Of these, the cures, in 1834, were *twenty and a half* per cent.; in 1835, *fifteen and three-fourths* per cent.; in 1836, *eighteen and two-fifths* per cent.; and in 1837, *twenty-five and one-third* per cent. The reason is to be found in the fact, that in 1835 and 1836, on account of the crowded state of the institution, a large number of incurable cases were discharged under the provision of the Statute, which requires that room shall be thus made for the cases currently committed by the courts.

The foregoing results, it is believed, will be found, upon comparison, to be as favorable as those exhibited by any other similar institution.

The proportion of deaths of the whole number admitted to the Hospital since its commencement, is *five and a half* per cent.; the proportion of the whole number in the Hospital during the last year, is only *three* per cent. In European hospitals, the proportion of deaths is much greater, amounting, in those whose reports have reached us, to *twenty-two* per cent. in France, and *twenty-four* per cent. in England. The small number of deaths in this institution affords evidence of the salubrity of its location, as well as the skilful treatment of its patients.

These results cannot be considered otherwise than highly favorable, and as establishing, beyond question, the success of the Hospital as a curative institution. The large proportion of recoveries of recent cases affords additional evidence of the truth of a position, lately but little credited, that insanity may be treated with as much certainty of cure as any physical disease of equal severity, provided the proper skill and remedies are resorted to in its earliest stages.

Two hundred and sixty-seven insane persons have, in five years, been

restored to their friends, to society, and to the enjoyment of the blessings of life, from all of which they had been cut off by the severest affliction which can befall suffering humanity. Were the institution to be this moment stricken out of existence, what philanthropist, what statesman would not admit, that this achievement, whether regarded in its relation to the interests of humanity, or to those of civil society, is more than a compensation for all the expense which the Commonwealth has incurred, in its erection and support. But when it is considered, that the institution is to continue its beneficent operations through an indefinite future, and to exert its healing energies upon thousands of our fellow-citizens, who might otherwise become the hopeless victims of madness, he must be something less than man, who can doubt the wisdom of the government, or complain of its profuseness, in establishing it.

The *cure* of insanity, however, is by no means the only object of this institution. An end scarcely secondary to this, intended to be attained by its establishment, and kept constantly in view in the laws and regulations which have from time to time been adopted for its management, is the safe keeping and amelioration of the wretched condition of those who are beyond all hope of cure. This amelioration has been effected in this class of cases at the Hospital, in a manner and to an extent that cannot fail to touch the heart of every lover of his race. For the evidence of the accomplishment of this end, the Trustees refer to the former reports of this board, adding only here, that in the incurable cases which have been continued in the Hospital, as well as in those which have been committed within the last year, the same amelioration continues to manifest itself. When it is considered to what an extent this unfortunate class, when at large, or improperly and imperfectly confined in private houses, are the cause of grief to their friends, and of uneasiness and alarm to the community, that in almost every such case the members of a whole family are rendered unhappy by the presence of so much suffering, and that often a whole neighborhood are put in fear and apprehension lest the maniac should break loose from his confinement, and set fire to their dwellings, or make violent attempts upon their lives, this object of the institution cannot fail to be regarded of great importance, in a civil point of view, to the people of the Commonwealth.

On account of this feature in its history, the proportion of old and incurable cases in this Hospital has always been, and undoubtedly will continue to be, large.

Of this class no inconsiderable number are paupers, and persons

acquitted of crimes on account of their insanity. There are now fifty-one paupers supported here by towns, and twenty by the State. The laws regulating the institution provide, that the expense of maintaining all town paupers committed to the Hospital, shall eventually be borne by the towns where they have their legal settlement, but in no case at a rate exceeding the cost of their support at the Hospital. This expense has heretofore been two dollars and fifty cents per week. It has been a subject of regret to the Trustees to perceive, that many towns incur this expense with considerable reluctance, and are desirous of removing their incurable patients, though they may be violent, and manifestly dangerous to be at large. There are certain cases of insanity, attended with no outbreaks of passion or excitement, in which the patient has settled down into a state of harmless imbecility. In these, with proper care and attention, the individual may be comfortably provided for in any well regulated alms-house; and, in such, the Trustees have never refused a discharge when applied for by the authorities of a town. But, in the more violent and dangerous cases, if the patient be removed to an ordinary poor-house, where there is a want of strong lodges well and safely warmed in the winter, and at all times properly ventilated, and where experienced attendants, who manage this class without fear or alarm, are seldom found, it is evident that, on the first exhibition of violence, resort must be had to severe modes of confinement,—to handcuffs, to chains, and to dungeons,—by which there must be exposure to freezing in winter, and to great pain and suffering at all seasons. In such cases the Trustees, considering themselves bound by the provisions of the statute, have refused to discharge, however pressing the application. It is to be hoped that when there shall prevail a more general acquaintance with the superior comfort and security which this class of insane enjoy in the Hospital; when it shall be understood that the cold and cheerless cell is here exchanged for comfortable apartments; that the chain is never used, that rarely the limbs are confined, even in the most gentle manner; that in no instance is the sufferer deprived of the light of day, and in scarcely any of agreeable exercise in the open air; that in no case can there be severe physical suffering, but in almost all a great degree of physical comfort; when this shall be more generally understood, it is to be hoped that no town which is obliged to support one of these unfortunate beings, will hesitate to pay the charge of his maintenance at the Hospital, though it be somewhat greater than the expense of providing for their ordinary poor.

The Trustees would do injustice to their own feelings, as well as to

the Superintendent, did they fail to express their entire approbation of the mode of treatment which has been practised at the Hospital, and crowned with such eminent success. Formerly the "influence of fear and physical force" were the only means resorted to to keep the insane under control. Here, as in other similar establishments of modern date, the ancient system of rigor has never been introduced; one of kindness and gentleness has been adopted in its place. No unnecessary severity is ever resorted to, or allowed; and punishment, as such, is absolutely prohibited. In the most violent cases, when the patient exhibits paroxysms of rage and bursts of uncontrollable passion, the necessary coercion and restraint are tempered with mildness and gentleness of manner. Even the destitution of madness seems to retain some sensibility to the appeals of sympathy. When the intellect is entirely overpowered, and lost "amid the thick coming fancies," the wild dreams and terrific visions, which, in legions, assail the maniac, the heart often retains its susceptibility to kind impressions, and, through appeals to this, the reason is at length reached, and gradually led to exercise its power in dispelling the illusions by which it has been mastered. When returning consciousness begins to manifest itself, the patient is encouraged by all the moral means which can be resorted to, to make and to persevere in efforts of self-control—confidence is reposed in him; he is permitted to walk unattended about the grounds of the establishment, to ride abroad, to engage in amusements, to have and use the implements of labor or sport, to enjoy social intercourse with the convalescent of his fellow patients, and with the officers and attendants; in fine, to be the master of his own actions, as far as his safety will allow. This confidence is rarely abused; the patient, seeing that he is treated like a rational man, is ambitious of appearing to be such, and, by repeated efforts to control his insane propensities, often at length obtains a conquest over them.

Employment is one of the most successful means of cure resorted to in this institution. Few patients are indisposed to engage in any useful occupation, and most esteem it a privilege. The men furnish labor sufficient to perform all the farming and gardening operations which our grounds admit of. It is no uncommon thing to see twenty laborers under the charge of a single attendant, and so quietly and orderly do they conduct themselves, that a stranger would never suspect them to be the inmates of an insane hospital.

The matron has weekly sewing parties for the females, which from thirty to forty of the eighty female patients regularly attend,—many of them while their insanity is yet so violent as to exhibit itself in par-

oxysms in the halls and in their own rooms. But so highly is the privilege of these social and industrious parties esteemed, that rarely has any disturbance taken place in them, it being understood that any individual who violates the proprieties of the place will in future be excluded. At these parties all the bedding for the new wings of the Hospital has been made, amounting to a supply for more than one hundred beds. Here also, and in a room appropriated to the purpose, where many of the patients daily assemble under the direction of a seamstress, and in the halls, is made all the clothing for the patients in the whole establishment, except such as is supplied by their friends. A highly beneficial influence has in this way been exerted—that self-respect, which, in solitude, is so soon entirely lost, is here encouraged and exercised, and the habit of observing the decencies and civilities of society revived and strengthened. Strong motives are offered for the exertion of self-control, and, however difficult and painful the effort, it is made, and made with success.

These parties present one of the most pleasing exhibitions afforded by this institution, and, for the success which has attended them, as well as for the faithful performance of her other arduous duties, great credit is due to our excellent matron, Mrs. Ellis, to whose indefatigable exertions, and kind and conciliating deportment, that success is principally to be attributed.

Amusements are encouraged as another means of cure. The males engage in a variety of athletic games and exercises in the open air. In these many take part with great animation and apparent enjoyment; while more quiet games and reading and writing afford the recreation of the halls. Music is a source of much enjoyment to those who have practised it in health. We have tolerable proficientes on a variety of instruments—a choir for the chapel has been formed entirely of patients and attendants, *principally* of the former, by which all the parts of common church music, both vocal and instrumental, are performed with taste and accuracy.

Walking is a favorite exercise. Parties with an attendant frequently walk four or five miles, and return refreshed and invigorated by their excursions. Individual patients among the convalescents, in whom confidence can be placed, are permitted to walk without an attendant, to visit any part of the village, and often to act as protectors to those more insane than themselves. It is not a little remarkable, that, notwithstanding the great number of instances in which such confidence has been reposed, it has rarely been abused by an attempt at elopement.

To the females, besides walking, are afforded the facilities of riding. A carriage, purchased within the last year, accommodating seven persons besides the driver, is almost constantly employed in the afternoon in pleasant weather, affording fresh air and exercise to the old and feeble, as well as amusement and change of scene to the young and more healthy. Dancing parties among the females have occasionally been resorted to with much gratification and success.

Religious worship has been introduced within the last few months, as one of the moral means of cure, and, so far as a judgment can be formed from so short a trial, much is to be hoped from the experiment. At all events, a fact has been established, which the most sanguine were scarcely disposed to admit in anticipation, namely, that out of one hundred and eighty patients, afflicted with every degree of derangement, from the fading illusions of the almost recovered convalescent, up to the phrenzy of the raging madman, one hundred and thirty-five could be found, who could so far control themselves, as to attend, with propriety and apparent devotion, to the exercises of public worship, for the space of one hour and a half, and then leave the chapel in the quiet manner of other congregations, without any extraordinary exertion of vigilance on the part of their attendants, walk together through the open area of the establishment, and retire without disorder to their respective apartments. Extraordinary as this statement may appear, it has been verified by repeated exhibitions. Does not the experiment afford reason to hope, that the management of the insane by moral means, is destined to arrive at a degree of perfection, for which the most philanthropic have heretofore scarcely dared to hope?

Such are some of the means which enter into the mode of treatment at this institution. They are singled out, and particularly alluded to here, that the public may be made more generally acquainted, than they are supposed to be, with what passes within the walls of a well-conducted Insane Hospital of the present day, and that they may be disabused of the notion which perhaps yet prevails to some extent in this Commonwealth, that an asylum for the deranged is still, what in former ages it has been, the seat of cruelty and oppression.

For the successful employment of these means and all others adopted at this institution, the public are indebted to the skill, the intelligence and philanthropy of the superintendent, Dr. Woodward, whose untiring exertions in its management, and zeal in its welfare, throughout its entire existence, are above all praise, and beyond all price. He has been ably and constantly seconded in his labors by our excellent assistant-physician, Dr. Chandler, whose five years experience, under

such an instructor, has rendered his services of great value to the establishment.

Within the last year the additional buildings, authorized by a resolve of the Legislature passed in 1835, have been completed by the commissioners appointed for that purpose. The additions consist of two wings to the original building, at right angles with it, as represented in the drawings prefixed to the edition of former Reports published by order of the Senate during the last summer. The South wing, containing accommodations for fifty-seven patients, was completed previous to the date of the last report. The North wing, containing accommodations for fifty-nine, was ready for occupation in the month of September last. These additions are a great improvement to the institution, not only on account of the greater number of inmates accommodated, but of the means for a more perfect classification afforded by them. One entire half of the Hospital is now occupied by males distributed into the variety of classes which their condition and the state of their disease require. The other half is occupied exclusively by females classified in the same manner. Before these new accommodations were furnished, the females were crowded into two halls, necessarily almost without classification. They now are distributed in six, and the males in an equal number.

The whole number of rooms for patients is now two hundred and six, the number of lodges for the violent, twenty-three, making, in all, accommodations for two hundred and twenty-nine. The number of patients in the Hospital on the thirtieth of November last was one hundred and eighty-five; at the date of this report it is one hundred and ninety. The apartments for males are already nearly full, with the exception of a part of the lodges, which are intended never to be occupied except by the very violent cases. The female apartments will be filled with less rapidity, but will probably be fully occupied in the course of a few months. It is considered highly important that the separation, between the male and female wards, be as complete as possible, and therefore, though some of the latter may be for a time unoccupied, no temporary change in their appropriation is contemplated.

The chapel, which by the munificence of the Legislature at its last session was ordered to be erected, has been completed, and is a neat and tasteful structure, so situated in reference to the other buildings as to contribute essentially to the order and beauty of arrangement of the whole. The Superintendent states in his Report the manner in which the desk has thus far been supplied. The trustees take this op-

portunity to suggest, that the appointment of a permanent Chaplain, with a moderate salary, may hereafter be highly beneficial to the interests of the institution. A gentleman, selected with reference to his peculiar qualifications for such a trust, would be able to exert upon the patients an influence highly salutary, not only by his ministrations upon the sabbath, but by his daily intercourse with them. He would be, not only a religious teacher, but a moral physician, exerting his energies in unison with the other moral means which form a part of the general treatment adopted here. Another reason for such an appointment is, that though no great difficulty has yet been experienced in procuring the assistance of clergymen, a voluntary service of this kind will eventually become burthensome in this community, where few are without constant engagements in their own pulpits. Again it can scarcely be expected that the instructions of gentlemen, but little acquainted with the character and peculiarities of our inmates, with their treatment, and with the delicacy necessary to be exercised in alluding to their unfortunate condition, will be productive of that happy effect which may be anticipated from the efforts of one exclusively devoted to the object. Our chapel is, in a great measure, an experiment;—for though religious services have been before partially introduced into hospitals of this character, this, it is believed, is the first house of worship ever erected exclusively for the insane. The experiment ought to be fairly and fully tried. For these reasons it may be thought expedient hereafter by the Board of Trustees to make such an appointment, subject however under the provision of the statute, to the approval of the Governor and Council.

A wash-house, with a convenient store-room adjoining, entirely separate from the principal buildings, has also been completed within the last year, an arrangement which has obviated some serious inconveniences resulting from its former location in the basement of the centre building.

Of the appropriation made by the Legislature for the purchase of land, the Trustees have expended four thousand seven hundred twelve dollars and fifty cents, with which they have purchased thirty-four acres and a fraction, consisting of twenty-five acres of pasturage, of excellent quality, situated within a short distance of the Hospital; five acres of mowing, adjoining the pasturage, and so located as easily to admit of irrigation; and four acres and a fraction intended for gardening, situated contiguous to our present garden, and capable, with our means of cultivation, of being made, with little expense, equal to the best in the vicinity. The remainder of the appropriation for this pur-

pose, the Trustees have reserved in the expectation of soon being able to procure arable land more conveniently located than any which has thus far been offered.

By the steward's memoranda, it appears that the avails of male labor supplied by the institution, with the aid only of one farmer employed to superintend it, has, at a moderate estimate of the value of the several products, amounted, during the past year, to more than eleven hundred dollars. This amount will undoubtedly be increased another year, since we have many more laborers than sufficient to cultivate our land. In addition to the labor employed in farming and gardening, the patients cut and secure all the wood used in the establishment, amounting to more than four hundred cords in the year, attend to the barns, stables and piggeries, perform much of the hard work in washing, and do a great variety of other work about the establishment.

During the last year, we have erected a building containing a shoemaker's shop, and a carpenter's shop. In the former, we expect hereafter to be able to manufacture and repair all the shoes necessary to supply the Hospital, and in the latter to perform much of the work requisite to keep the buildings and furniture in repair. There are some good mechanics among our incurable as well as curable patients, and others are capable of being made so notwithstanding their insanity. Thus we are enabled to combine profit to the institution, with the best and most successful means of cure and enjoyment to its inmates. In this connection, the Trustees take occasion to express their approbation of the manner in which the steward, Mr. Ellis, has discharged the responsible and difficult duties of his office, only a part of which are included in the superintendence of the exterior concerns of the establishment.

A supply of water has formed one of the topics of almost every report submitted by this board. They are now enabled to state, that, since the laying of the new pipe in the aqueduct in the summer of 1836, there has been an abundant and constant supply, notwithstanding the enlarging of the establishment has rendered necessary nearly double the quantity formerly used. It is estimated that four thousand gallons are delivered daily by the aqueduct, a fact of primary importance, since an abundant supply of pure water is absolutely essential to the health and successful management of such an institution.

By the treasurer's report it appears that the amount of expenditures paid by him during the past year is \$26,027 07. To this amount should be added \$1360 62, the amount of salaries accrued since the 19th of May last, paid by the treasurer of the Commonwealth, making

the total expenditure for the year \$27,387 69: being an advance of \$3167 35 upon the expenditure of the year preceding, occasioned by the additional number of patients received in consequence of the new accommodations.

After deducting from the gross amount of expenditure, the salaries of officers, and those items which are charged to individuals, the remainder, divided among the average number of patients for the year, which is one hundred and sixty-three, will make the cost of board for each patient \$2 73 per week. The Trustees, however, feeling a reluctance to increase the price of board at a time of general pecuniary embarrassment, and confidently believing that the circumstances herein after alluded to, together with the probable reduction in the price of provisions, will soon reduce the expense to \$2 50 per week, have not directed the treasurer to charge more than that sum.

The expenditure for improvements and repairs is \$1185 52. This includes the expense of fitting up our mechanics' shops, the building of new fences, and a variety of alterations rendered necessary by the erection of the new wing, an outlay which will not probably soon recur. The expense of repairs and improvements, however, in so extensive an establishment, must always be considerable.

Fuel is another large item, and must always be so. It is one of the first requisites in an Insane Hospital that it be thoroughly warmed in a manner to ensure safety to the worst class of patients from suffering either by frost or fire. Perhaps there is no other cause from which the insane, in our climate endure so much physical suffering as from cold in winter. Many patients have been received into this institution who have been badly frozen; some in such a manner as to have lost their limbs, others a part of them. Within a week of the date of this report a man was sent here who had been confined three years in a cage, where he had been repeatedly badly frozen, and in the late severe weather so much so, that his extremities were actually in a state of mortification when he arrived. He survived but two days. The arrangements here are such that since the opening of the institution not one instance of burning or freezing has occurred, or in which there has been any suffering from cold. This result, in an establishment intended to accommodate two hundred and twenty-nine patients, cannot be accomplished without a large consumption of fuel.

The item of furniture deserves a remark. Much new furniture has become necessary as the wants of the institution have become developed by experience. In future it is probable that this expense will be considerably diminished, but the repairs and additions required, on ac-

count of the damage and destruction resulting from violence and mischief, will always form a considerable item in the treasurer's account.

With regard to the other items of expenditure we must always have a sufficient supply of wholesome food and comfortable clothing, of experienced attendants and necessary medicine; these are all indispensable, and, with fuel, are the particulars which principally swell the sum total.

Large however as our expenditure seems to be, it will be found to be small, in proportion to our numbers, in comparison with that of almost any other well conducted curative institution for the insane in this or any other country.

The Treasurer estimates the appropriation necessary for the current expenditure of the year ensuing at \$8000, the sum which was appropriated for that purpose last year. In this estimate the trustees concur.

The Trustees, with great cheerfulness, repeat, what has often been stated in former reports, that the internal policy and conduct of the establishment deserve the highest commendation of this Board and the public, and evince, in the order, regularity and efficiency which prevail in every department and ward, a control and supervision in the directing mind, constant, active and energetic. To the Report of the Superintendent they would refer for more minute information in relation to many of the topics alluded to in this Report, for many interesting facts and deductions concerning the subject of insanity, and for the evidence of the general prosperity and success of the institution.

In conclusion they would again commend this interesting charity to the Government of the Commonwealth as deserving its continued guardianship and protection.

THOMAS KINNICUTT,
HORACE MANN,
ABRAHAM R. THOMPSON,
MYRON LAWRENCE,
STEPHEN SALISBURY.

WORCESTER, *Dec.* 20, 1837.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency EDWARD EVERETT, Governor, and to the Honorable Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The Treasurer of the State Lunatic Hospital respectfully presents his Fifth Annual Report.

The Treasurer charges himself with receipts amounting to	\$24,685 72	
Balance overdrawn at Bank carried to the credit of the Treasurer in next account,	1,341 35	26,027 07
He credits himself with payments amounting to		26,027 07
The receipts were—from cities, towns and individuals,	17,424 46	
from the State Treasury,	7,000 00	
Credited on sundry bills, for horse in exchange, ashes, grease, and articles sold,	261 26	
Balance,	1,341 35	26,027 07
The payments were for,		
Improvements and repairs,	1,185 52	
Salaries, wages and labor,	6,397 97	
Furniture and bedding,	1,000 77	
Clothing, linen, &c.	1,153 11	
Fuel and lights,	3,372 15	
Provisions and groceries,	10,534 29	
Medical supplies,	551 64	
Hay and straw,	325 89	
Miscellaneous,	1,505 73	26,027 07

SALARIES, WAGES AND LABOR are distributed as in the following Table. The Gratuities mentioned are given, by authority of the Trustees, as a bounty upon fidelity and long service. It should be observed that this Table embraces the names of all who, within the year, were regularly employed in the Hospital. Many of them were there but a short time, as the amount paid them shews. Those not now in the employ of the Institution, are so designated, and are marked thus *.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	COMPENSATION.	AMT. PAID.	REMARKS.
Samuel B. Woodward,	Superintendent,	\$1800 pr an. Provisions, fuel and lights, house rent, chambermaid,	\$844 52	Since May 19, paid by State Treasurer.
Baxter Ellis, }	Steward, }	Board, and \$600 per annum,	281 50	do. do.
Mrs. Ellis, }	Matron, }	do. do. \$500 do.	234 60	do. do.
George Chandler,	Assistant Physician,	\$100 per annum,	100 00	
Alfred D. Foster,	Treasurer,	Board, and \$350 per annum,	352 18	\$8 Gratuity.
Samuel Colby, }	Overseers of Incurable De- }	do. do. \$350 do.	362 24	\$5 do.
Mrs. Colby, }	partment—North Wing,	do. do. \$16 per month,	287 91	\$8 do.
Samuel Rice, }	Overseers of Incurable De- }	do. do. \$2 per week,	271 43	\$5 do.
Mrs. Rice, }	partment—South Wing,	do. do. \$15 per month,		
Daniel G. Blackmer, }	Attendant, }	do. do. \$2 per week,		
Mrs. Blackmer, }	do.	do. do. \$2 per week,		
William Conkey, }	Attendant, }	do. do. \$2 per week,		
Mrs. Conkey, }	do.	do. do. \$2 per week,		
J. B. Billings, }	do.	do. do. \$2 per week,		
Mrs. Billings, }	do.	do. do. \$2 per week,		
Moore M. Chaffin, }	Farmer, }	do. do. \$15 per month,	175 03	
Mrs. Chaffin, }	In Kitchen, }	do. do. \$2 per week,	179 90	
*Nancy Chaffin,	Attendant,	do. do. \$2 per week,	17 44	Not now employed.
Seraplina Chaffin,	Tailoress,	do. do. \$2 per week,	105 11	
*Waterville Sibley,	Farmer,	do. do. \$15 per month,	53 93	do. do.
Susan G. Smith,	In Kitchen,	do. do. \$2 per week,	104 16	\$5 Gratuity.
*Ira Prouty,	do.	do. do. do.	42 00	Not now employed.
*Lucy Rice,	In Kitchen,	do. do. do.	3 14	do. do.
Harrison W. Babbitt,	Attendant,	do. do. \$15 per month,	169 52	\$8 Gratuity.

George Sessions,	Attendant,	Board, and \$14 per month,	172 44	\$8 Gratuity.
Mary May,	Table Girl,	do. \$1 50 per week,	80 31	\$5 do.
Catherine Raynes,	Washerwoman,	do. \$2 per week,	108 72	\$5 do.
*Harriet Brown,	In Kitchen,	do. \$2 per week,	64 99	Not now employed.
*Almira Newton,	do.	do. \$2 per week,	54 15	\$5 Gratuity.—Not now employed.
Elizabeth Anderson,	do.	do. \$2 per week,	103 86	\$8 Gratuity.
William H. Blackmer,	Attendant,	do. \$15 per month,	175 98	
Eli D Bond,	Watchman and Mechanic,	do. \$250 per annum,	242 57	
James Bliss,	Attendant,	do. \$14 per month,	123 47	Not now employed.
*Lucy Gibbs,	In Kitchen,	do. \$2 per week,	51 00	
A. Maria Drury,	Attendant,	do. \$2 per week,	100 19	
*Abigail Benson,	do.	do. \$2 per week,	34 28	do.
Julia L. Drury,	Chambermaid,	do. \$1 25 per week,	68 94	\$5 Gratuity.
*Catharine Davis,	Attendant,	do. \$2 per week,	34 39	Not now employed.
*Russel Bliss,	do.	do. \$15 and \$16 per mth.	147 09	do.
*Martha S. Duntton,	do.	do. \$2 per week,	32 85	do.
*Adeline Babbitt,	do.	do. \$2 per week,	24 30	do.
Francis Converse,	In Kitchen,	do. \$15 per month,	184 00	\$8 Gratuity.
Hannah W. Holman,	Attendant,	do. \$2 per week,	102 44	
Jonathan L. Preston,	Coachman,	do. \$14 per month,	158 42	
*Melinda Hooker,	Chambermaid,	do. \$1 50 per week,	19 36	\$5 Gratuity.—Not now employed.
Theoda Bartlett,	Ironer,	do. \$1 50 per week,	35 13	
Mary Kelly,	Cook,	do. \$2 per week,	57 72	
*O. V. Hills,	Gardener,	do. \$8 per month,	44 44	Not now employed.
Persis Goldthwait,	Attendant,	do. \$2 per week,	60 44	
Eunice Drury,	Housekeeper,	do. \$3 per week,	49 00	
Mary A. Conkey,	Chambermaid,	do. \$1 50 per week,	38 57	
*Betsey Pratt,	Tailoress,	do. \$1 per week,	23 00	do.
*Betsey Allen,	In Kitchen,	do. \$2 per week,	36 28	do.
*Jane M. Howe,	Attendant,	do. \$2 per week,	25 72	do.
*Catharine Green,	do.	do. \$2 per week,	1 75	do.
*Joseph S. Ware,	do.	do. \$14 per month,	3 69	do.
Sarah Jennings,	do.	do. \$2 per week,	16 56	

SALARY, WAGES, AND LABOR—Continued.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	COMPENSATION.	AMT. PAID.	REMARKS.
Horace Mirick, .	Attendant, .	Board, and \$14 per month, .	\$12 80	Not now employed.
*Hannah Baker, .	do. .	do. \$2 week, .	19 72	
John T. Mirick, .	do. .	do. \$14 per month, .	14 92	
Samuel Preston, .	do. .	do. \$14 per month, .	13 08	
Aaron Locke, .	Fireman, .	do. \$10 per month, .	12 96	
Mary G. Mirick, .	Attendant, .	do. \$2 per week, .	16 28	
Harriet Howe, .	Washer and Ironer, .	do. \$2 per week, .	49 86	
			\$6220 28	
Amount paid for labor by those not regularly employed at the Hospital,			177 69	
			\$6397 97	

Provisions and Groceries include

Apples, pears, raisins, figs. lemons, oranges, berries, pickles, apple- sauce, cranberries, . . .		\$278 74
Vinegar, 7 bls. and 37 gallons,		31 18
Soap,		194 23
Salt, honey, spices, and small groce- ries,		144 53
Milk, 2901 quarts,		148 09
Butter, 6461 lbs.		1266 16
Cheese, 5766 lbs.		634 49
Eggs, 175 3-12 dozen,		36 19
Beans and peas, 55 1-4 bushels,		134 84
Potatoes, 1020 3-4 bushels,		418 21
Turnips and parsnips, 55 3-4 bushels,		18 55
Onions, 20 bushels,		18 25
Oats, 51 1-2 bushels,		26 25
Rye, 73 bushels,		95 36
Corn, 852 1-2 bushels,		1033 70
Rice, 1994 lbs.		87 07
Biscuit,		188 25
Flour, 179 barrels,		1920 90
Tea, 490 1-2 lbs.		145 23
Coffee, 1153 lbs.		137 73
Brown Sugar, 5318 lbs., 9 oz.		478 77
Loaf Sugar, 471 lbs., 6 oz.		74 08
Molasses, 565 gallons,		263 01
Poultry, 616 3-4 lbs.		76 21
Ham, 1072 1-4 lbs.		157 15
Fresh fish, 1827 1-2 lbs., 2 lobsters, 16 shad,		68 41
Mackerel and salmon, 3 barrels, 86 lbs.		53 46
Herring, tongues and sounds, liv- ers, tripe, and oysters, . . .		21 96
Salt fish, 3629 lbs.		149 64
Salt beef, 3 barrels, 211 lbs.		56 59
Sausages, 67 lbs.		11 17
Beef, 19,969 3-4 lbs.		1450 86
Pork, 143 1-4 lbs.		20 68

Salt pork,	14 barrels,	397 50
Mutton and lamb,	1281 lbs.	111 54
Veal,	2372 1-2 lbs.	185 26
		<hr/>
		\$10,534 29

Fuel and Lights include

Charcoal,	1182 bushels,	146 12
Anthracite,	15 tons,	189 37
Wood,	544 cords, 6 inches,	2767 83
Wicking,		90
Oil,	287 1-2 gallons,	260 45
Candles,	59 1-2 lbs.	7 48
		<hr/>
		\$3372 15

Miscellaneous includes

Expenses of pursuing elopers, returning patients discharged, and money advanced to patients discharged, and charged in their account,		311 33
Oxen, 110; 3 cows, 130; swine, 19 26; 2 horses, 250, chariot, 210,		719 26
Stationary and books,		68 59
Postage,		28 78
Funeral expenses,		51 00
Pasturing,		43 77
Expenses of Trustees, Thomas Kinnicutt,	13 06	
Thomas A. Green,	117 65	
A. R. Thompson,	17 00	
Horace Mann,	24 00	171 71
Sundries,		111 29
		<hr/>
		\$1505 73

The accounts which had been due more than a year, on the first day of January, 1837, were, by direction of the Trustees, submitted to the investigation of Pliny Merrick, Esq., District Attorney, and remain in his hands. It is presumed, that very few, if any of them, which remain now unpaid, will ever be collected.

The balance of accounts to Dec. 1, 1837, which the Treasurer supposes collectable, amount to \$10,531 20.

The whole receipts for the ensuing year, from cities, towns, and individuals, he estimates at \$20,000. On the 1st instant, there remained in the State Treasury, of the appropriation of last year, \$4000.

The expenditures for the year, supposing all the wards of the Hospital to be occupied, will not be less than \$30,000, and may be more. It appears, therefore, that a further appropriation will be required for the current expenses of the institution. The same sum which was appropriated last year will, the Treasurer thinks, be sufficient for this. That sum was \$8000.

A. D. FOSTER,

Treasurer of the State Lunatic Hospital,

Worcester, December 20, 1837.

FIFTH REPORT

Of the Superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Massachusetts, from December 1st, 1836, to November 30th, 1837, inclusive.

No.	Time of admission.	Pres-ent Age.	Sex.	Married or Single.	Supposed Cause.	Duration be-fore admis-sion.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	Discharged or Remains.	In what state.	Remarks; Hereditary; Periodical; Hom-icidal; Suicidal, &c.
1833.											
2	Jan'y 22	63	Male	Widower	Fanaticism	17 years	The Court	53 months	Remains	Not Improved	Hereditary. Homi'c. Labors well.
3	do 22	31	do	Single	Wound of the Head	3 years	do	53 months	do	do	Demented. Labors some.
6	do 23	40	do	do	Intemperance	6 years	do	53 months	do	do	Hereditary. Homi'cidal. Period.
7	do 29	42	do	Widower	do	6 years	do	53 months	do	Improved	Hered. Homi'cidal. Labors well.
8	do 30	57	do	Single	Unknown	10 years	The Legis.	53 months	do	Not Improved	do do
9	Feb'y 5	73	do	Widower	Loss of Property	30 years	The Court	57 months	do	Improved	do do
12	do 15	42	do	Single	Intemperance	14 years	do	54 months	do	Not Improved	Foreigner. Pauper. do
13	do 15	61	do	Married	do	15 years	do	57 months	Died	do	Disease. Marasmus.
18	do 18	65	Female	Widow	Unknown	27 years	do	57 months	Remains	Not Improved	Foreigner. Pauper. Labors some.
19	do 18	53	do	do	do	7 years	do	57 months	do	do	do
21	do 18	33	Male	Single	Masurbation	5 years	do	57 months	do	Improved	Labors some.
24	do 27	71	do	do	Fanaticism	15 years	do	57 months	do	do	Writes poetry and sacred songs.
27	do 23	41	do	Married	Intemperance	5 years	do	57 months	do	do	Labors well. Very happy.
34	March 6	38	do	Single	do	4 years	do	56 months	do	do	Labors some.
44	do 16	49	do	do	do	16 years	do	56 months	do	do	Hereditary. Homi'cidal.
45	do 16	53	do	do	Religious Anxiety	14 years	do	56 months	do	do	do
56	do 23	35	do	Widower	Hard Study	6 years	do	56 months	do	Not Improved	Labors well.
64	April 3	46	Female	do	Indulgence of Temper	13 years	do	55 months	do	do	Labors some.
70	do 5	51	Male	do	Intemperance	10 years	do	55 months	do	do	Demented. Plays music.
73	do 5	61	do	do	do	10 years	do	55 months	do	do	Epileptic. Labors some.
101	June 5	44	do	do	Disappointed Ambition	10 years	do	53 months	do	do	Hereditary.
102	do 6	46	Female	do	Disappointed Affection	15 years	do	53 months	do	do	Labors some.
103	do 8	19	Male	do	Masurbation	2 years	do	50 months	Discharged	do	Demented.
107	do 23	42	Female	Married	Jealous of Husband	6 years	do	53 months	Remains	Improved	Labors well.
133	Oct. 19	37	do	do	Ill Health	2 years	do	49 months	do	Not Improved	Labors some.
147	Nov. 20	36	Male	Single	Intemperance	3 years	do	48 months	do	do	Self complaisant.
162	Dec. 16	41	do	do	Disappointed Ambition	3 years	do	47 months	Discharged	do	Hereditary.

1834.		1835		1836		1837		1838		1839		1840		1841		1842		1843		1844		1845		1846		1847		1848		1849		1850		1851		1852		1853		1854		1855		1856		1857		1858		1859		1860		1861		1862		1863		1864		1865		1866		1867		1868		1869		1870		1871		1872		1873		1874		1875		1876		1877		1878		1879		1880		1881		1882		1883		1884		1885		1886		1887		1888		1889		1890		1891		1892		1893		1894		1895		1896		1897		1898		1899		1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		1914		1915		1916		1917		1918		1919		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925		1926		1927		1928		1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936		1937		1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050		2051		2052		2053		2054		2055		2056		2057		2058		2059		2060		2061		2062		2063		2064		2065		2066		2067		2068		2069		2070		2071		2072		2073		2074		2075		2076		2077		2078		2079		2080		2081		2082		2083		2084		2085		2086		2087		2088		2089		2090		2091		2092		2093		2094		2095		2096		2097		2098		2099		2100		2101		2102		2103		2104		2105		2106		2107		2108		2109		2110		2111		2112		2113		2114		2115		2116		2117		2118		2119		2120		2121		2122		2123		2124		2125		2126		2127		2128		2129		2130		2131		2132		2133		2134		2135		2136		2137		2138		2139		2140		2141		2142		2143		2144		2145		2146		2147		2148		2149		2150		2151		2152		2153		2154		2155		2156		2157		2158		2159		2160		2161		2162		2163		2164		2165		2166		2167		2168		2169		2170		2171		2172		2173		2174	
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STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TABLES—Continued.

No.	Time of admission	Pres-ent Age.	Sex.	Married or Single	Supposed Cause.	Duration before admission.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	Discharged or Remains.	In what state.	Remarks; Hereditary; Periodical; Hom-icidal; Suicidal, &c.
380	Nov. 5	30	Female	Married	Puerperal	6 years	The Court	25 months	Remains	Improved	Periodical. Hereditary.
387	Dec. 4	25	do	do	Domestic Affliction	1 year	do	24 months	do	do	Labors well.
395	do 30	20	do	Single	Ill Health	13 months	do	24 months	Discharged	Recovered	Labored well.
396	Jan. 6	23	Male	do	Masturbation	2 years	do	23 months	Remains	Not Improved	Demented.
400	do 23	37	Female	do	Unknown	6 years	do	23 months	do	do	Periodical. Hereditary.
402	Feb. 1	37	Male	do	Masturbation	6 years	The friends	22 months	do	do	Hereditary.
403	do 5	41	Female	do	Intemperance.	4 years	The Court	15 months	Died	Improved	Periodical. Labored well.
410	March 3	63	do	do	Domestic Affliction	5 years	do	21 months	Remains	Not Improved	do
411	do 8	26	do	do	Masturbation	6 years	do	21 months	do	do	Hereditary.
412	do 10	24	Male	do	Ill Health	2 years	do	12 months	Discharged	Recovered	do
425	April 12	42	Female	do	Domestic Affliction	2 years	do	19 months	Remains	Improved	do
429	do 20	29	Male	do	Religious Perplexity	2 years	do	19 months	do	do	Labors some.
431	May 3	30	Female	do	Ill Health	5 years	do	18 months	do	do	Hereditary. Suicidal.
432	do 5	33	Male	do	Masturbation	4 years	do	13 months	do	do	do
433	do 5	65	do	do	Unknown	4 years	do	13 months	do	Not Improved	Hereditary. Suicidal.
434	do 6	25	do	Married	Intemperance	1 year.	do	18 months	do	Improved	Demented.
435	do 6	41	Female	do	Ill Health	3 years	do	18 months	Discharged	Recovered	Labored well.
441	do 20	36	do	do	Sudden Wealth	2 years	do	13 months	Remains	Not Improved	Periodical.
412	do 23	42	do	Single	Ill Health	18 months	do	17 months	do	Improved	Hereditary. Suicidal.
443	do 23	41	Male	do	Masturbation	20 years	do	6 months	Discharged	do	Labors some.
444	do 27	52	Female	Married	Religious	3 years	do	11 months	do	do	do
447	June 10	51	do	Widow	Loss of Property	10 years	do	13 months	do	Not Improved	Periodical. Labored well.
443	do 10	23	do	Married	Domestic Affliction	1 week	do	14 months	do	Recovered	do
451	do 23	41	Male	Single	Intemperance	12 months	The friends	16 1-2 mos.	Remains	Not Improved	Labors some.
452	do 29	57	Female	Married	Puerperal	17 years	The Court	17 months	do	do	Demented.
454	July 5	20	Male	Single	Congenital	19 years	do	17 months	do	do	Idiotic. Labors some.
455	do 5	61	do	do	Intemperance	5 years	do	17 months	do	Improved	Foreign pauper.
459	do 15	21	Female	Single	Masturbation	1 year	do	12 months	Discharged	do	Demented. Labored some.
460	do 15	44	do	Married	Domestic Affliction	1 year	do	9 months	do	Recovered	Hereditary. Labored well.
461	do 16	61	do	Widow	Unknown	1 year	do	4 months	do	Not Improved	do
462	do 19	22	Male	Single	Loss of Property	2 years	do	16 months	Remains	do	Labors some.

463	July	21	40	Female	Married	Ill Health	5 months	The Court	6 months	Discharged	Not Improved	Suicidal. Hereditary.
465	Aug.	23	33	do	Single	Disappointed Affection	3 years	do	4 months	do	Improved	Labors well. do
469	Aug.	1	35	do	Married	Domestic Affliction	5 years	do	5 months	do	Recovered	Periodical. Labored well.
473	do	4	22	do	Single	do	10 months	do	6 months	do	do	Labored well.
474	do	5	46	do	do	do	15 months	do	15 months	Remains	Not Improved	Suicidal. Labors some.
475	do	10	56	do	Married	Ill Health	5 years	do	15 months	do	do	Hereditary. Demented.
479	do	13	35	Male	Single	Intemperance.	3 months	do	4 months	Discharged	Recovered	Labors well.
480	do	13	38	Female	do	do	10 years	do	3 months	do	do	Labored some.
481	do	19	45	do	Widow	Disappointed Ambition	10 years	do	15 months	Remains	Not Improved	Hereditary.
484	do	24	67	do	Single	Indulgence of Temper	20 years	do	15 months	Discharged	Recovered	Foreign Pauper. Suicidal.
485	do	27	30	do	Married	Intemperance.	6 months	do	6 months	do	do	Suicidal. Labors well.
486	do	23	32	do	do	Religious Perplexity	3 years	do	10 months	do	do	Foreign Pauper.
487	Sept.	7	55	Male	Single	Unknown	Unknown	do	6 months	do	Improved	Labors some.
488	do	22	37	do	do	Masturbation	10 years	do	14 months	Remains	Not Improved	Hereditary.
490	do	23	41	do	do	do	1 year	do	7 months	Discharged	Recovered	Foreign Pauper. Suicidal.
492	Oct.	7	41	Female	Married	Ill Health	1 year	do	8 months	do	Improved	Suicidal. Labors well.
493	do	10	33	do	Single	do	1 year	do	11 months	do	do	Labors some.
494	do	10	23	do	Married	Puerperal	13 months	do	7 months	Remains	Recovered	Hereditary.
495	do	14	22	Male	Single	Masturbation	4 years	do	14 months	Discharged	Improved	Paroxysmal. Labored some.
496	do	15	43	do	Married	Domestic Affliction	2 months	do	10 months	Remains	Not Improved	Demented. Labors some.
497	do	15	60	do	do	Ill Health	2 weeks	do	3 months	Discharged	Recovered	Suicidal.
498	do	15	38	do	Single	Paralysis	1 year	do	10 weeks	do	do	Hereditary. Periodical.
499	do	15	28	Female	Married	Puerperal	1 year	The friends	6 weeks	do	do	do
500	Nov.	1	56	do	Widow	Ill Health	1 year	The Court	6 months	do	Improved	Suicidal. Homicidal.
501	do	5	46	do	Married	Religious Perplexity	3 months	do	9 weeks	do	Recovered	Periodical. Labored well.
503	do	8	44	Male	Widower	Anxious about Business	1 week	do	6 months	do	do	Hereditary. Labored well.
504	do	12	22	do	Single	Masturbation	1 year	do	7 months	do	Not Improved	Demented.
505	do	19	32	do	do	Unknown	10 years	do	8 months	do	Improved	Labors some.
506	do	19	30	do	Married	Failure in Business	1 year	do	12 months	Remains	do	Hereditary. Demented.
507	do	25	30	Female	Single	Indulgence of Temper	6 months	do	8 months	Discharged	Recovered	Periodical.
508	do	25	66	Male	Widower	Domestic Affliction	2 years	do	12 months	Remains	Improved	do
509	do	30	48	do	Married	Intemperance.	12 months	do	5 months	Discharged	Recovered	Suicidal.
510	do	30	32	do	Single	do	3 years	do	12 months	do	Improved	Hereditary. Labored well.
511	Dec.	7	64	Female	do	Anxiety about Property	2 years	do	12 months	Remains	do	do
512	do	9	21	Male	do	Ill Health	3 months	do	4 months	Discharged	Recovered	Demented. Labors some.
513	do	19	43	do	Married	Domestic Affliction	13 months	The friends	5 months	do	Recovered	Labored well.
514	do	20	27	do	Single	Masturbation	8 years	The Court	5 months	do	Improved	Hereditary. Suicidal.
515	do	26	24	do	do	Unknown	4 years	do	11 months	Remains	Recovered	Labored well.
516	do	23	45	do	Married	Intemperance.	2 years	do	11 months	Discharged	do	Hereditary. Periodical. Suicidal.

TABLES—Continued.

No.	Time of admission.	Pres. ent. Age.	Sex.	Married or Single.	Supposed Cause.	Duration before admission.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	Discharged or Remains.	In what state.	Remarks; Hereditary; Periodical; Homi- cidal; Suicidal, &c.
517	1837.	9	Male	Single	Epilepsy	16 years	The Court	11 months	Remains	Not Improved	Hereditary. Demented. Epileptic.
518	Jan. 9	24	do	do	Masturbation	3 years	do	11 months	do	Improved	do
519	do 10	56	do	Married	Disappointed Ambition	1 year	The friends	6 months	Discharged	do	Suicidal.
520	do 10	22	do	Single	Unknown	4 months	The Court	10 weeks	do	Recovered	do
521	do 11	22	do	do	Masturbation	2 years	do	11 months	Remains	Not Improved	Periodical. Epileptic. Suicidal.
522	do 12	13	do	do	do	3 years	The friends	4 months	Discharged	do	do
523	do 16	63	do	Married	Family Trouble	3 months	do	2 months	do	Recovered	do
524	do 18	44	do	do	Intemperance	3 years	The Court	1 year	Remains	Improved	Periodical.
525	do 18	67	do	do	do	Unknown	The friends	5 months	Discharged	do	Hereditary. Labored.
526	do 20	32	do	Single	Masturbation	9 years	The Court	6 months	do	Not Improved	Demented. Hereditary.
527	do 27	27	do	do	Ill Health	7 years	do	10 months	do	do	Epileptic. Periodical.
528	do 28	59	do	do	Unknown	10 years	do	6 weeks	Discharged	Improved	Foreign Pauper.
529	do 31	41	Female	Married	Family Trouble	3 years	The friends	4 months	do	do	Hereditary. Labored well.
530	Feb. 2	40	Male	do	Intemperance	2 weeks	The Court	3 months	do	Recovered	do
531	do 7	45	Female	do	Family Trouble	7 months	do	4 months	do	do	Hered. Periodical. Labored well.
532	do 8	62	Male	do	Ill Health	6 years	do	10 months	Remains	Improved	Suicidal.
533	do 8	17	Female	Single	Epilepsy	3 years	The friends	4 months	Discharged	do	Demented. Epileptic.
534	do 13	42	do	Widow	Family Trouble	1 year	The Court	21 days	Died	Not Improved	Mortification.
535	do 16	42	do	Married	do	1 year	The friends	7 weeks	Discharged	Improved	Suicidal.
536	do 27	51	do	do	Puerperal	15 years	The Court	9 months	Remains	do	do
537	March 2	35	Male	do	Religious Excitement	2 weeks	The friends	2 months	Discharged	Recovered	Labored well.
538	do 7	27	do	Single	Masturbation	3 years	The Court	9 months	Remains	Improved	Suicidal.
539	do 7	32	do	do	Religious	2 weeks	do	4 months	Discharged	Recovered	Periodical. Labored well.
540	do 8	45	do	Married	Intemperance	6 months	do	3 months	do	do	Foreign Pauper.
541	do 8	24	do	Single	Masturbation	5 years	do	9 months	Remains	Not Improved	Demented.
542	do 8	37	do	Married	Intemperance	2 years	do	3 months	Died	do	Marasmus.
543	do 8	35	Female	Single	Love affair	3 years	do	9 months	Remains	do	Suicidal.
544	do 8	27	Male	do	Masturbation	2 years	do	9 months	do	do	Demented.
545	do 8	29	do	do	Intemperance	3 months	do	9 months	do	Improved	Labors well.
546	do 10	20	do	do	Masturbation	3 years	do	9 months	do	Not Improved	Demented.
547	do 10	63	Female	Widow	Religious	13 years	do	9 months	do	Improved	Hereditary.
548	do 11	62	do	Single	do	3 months	The friends	9 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	Asthmatic. Hereditary.

549	March	15	45	Male	Married	Disease of Eyes . . .	14 months	The Court	5 months	Discharged	Recovery	Suicidal.
550	do	20	27	Female	Single	Ill Health . . .	3 months	do	4 months	do	Recovered	Hereditary. Labored well.
551	do	24	24	Male	do	Masturbation . . .	7 years	do	8 months	Remains	Not Improved	Demented. Epileptic.
552	do	25	20	do	do	Unknown . . .	3 years	do	3 months	Discharged	Recovered	Hereditary. Labors some.
553	do	25	27	Female	Married	Puerperal . . .	10 months	The friends	3 months	do	Improved	do
554	do	23	79	do	Widow	Ill Health . . .	30 years	The Court	3 months	Remains	Not Improved	do
555	do	29	52	do	Married	Religious Anxiety . . .	3 months	The friends	2 months	Discharged	Recovered	Hered. Suicidal. Labored well.
556	do	29	49	Male	do	Pecuniary Embarrassment	6 weeks	The Court	4 months	do	do	Hered. Periodical.
557	April	8	30	do	Single	Intemperance . . .	4 weeks	do	7 months	do	do	Foreigner. Pauper. Periodical.
558	do	8	23	do	do	Unknown . . .	6 months	do	2 months	do	do	do
559	do	10	50	do	Married	Intemperance . . .	2 years	do	3 months	Remains	Improved	do
560	do	11	19	do	Single	Masturbation . . .	1 year	do	7 months	Discharged	do	Paroxysmal. Suicidal.
561	do	12	26	do	do	Unknown . . .	6 years	do	7 months	do	Recovered	do
562	do	13	26	do	do	Masturbation . . .	6 years	do	3 months	Remains	Not Improved	Demented.
563	do	17	23	Female	Married	Ill Health . . .	3 years	The friends	5 months	Discharged	Recovered	Hered. Suicidal. Labors well.
564	do	17	23	Male	Single	Masturbation . . .	13 months	The Court	3 months	do	Improved	Labored some.
565	do	20	35	Female	Widow	Religious Perplexity . . .	6 weeks	The friends	9 weeks	do	Recovered	Hereditary. Suicidal.
566	do	24	66	Male	Married	Unknown . . .	3 months	The Court	8 weeks	do	do	do
567	do	24	48	Female	do	Domestic Affliction . . .	3 months	The friends	7 months	Remains	Improved	do
568	do	25	49	do	Single	Unknown . . .	Unknown	do	7 months	do	Not Improved	Demented.
569	do	29	44	do	Married	Ill Health . . .	7 years	The Court	7 months	do	Improved	Hereditary. Suicidal.
570	do	29	24	do	Single	Unknown . . .	10 years	The friends	7 months	do	do	Hereditary. Labors well.
571	May	1	23	do	Married	Ill Health . . .	4 years	The Court	7 months	do	do	Hereditary. Parox. Labors well.
572	do	1	43	Male	do	Intemperance . . .	1 year	do	3 months	Discharged	Recovered	Periodical. Labored well.
573	do	1	34	do	Single	do	8 years	do	7 months	Remains	Not Improved	Paroxysmal. Demented.
574	do	2	16	do	do	Congenital . . .	16 years	do	7 months	do	Comfortable	Labors well.
575	do	2	73	Female	Widow	Unknown . . .	20 years	The friends	7 months	do	Not Improved	Hereditary.
576	do	9	28	Male	Married	do	6 months	The Court	7 months	Discharged	Recovered	Demented.
577	do	14	23	Female	Single	Ill Health . . .	1 year	The friends	6 months	Remains	Improved	Periodical.
578	do	15	26	Male	do	Disappointed Affection . . .	6 months	The Court	6 months	Discharged	Recovered	do
579	do	20	23	Female	do	do	2 months	The friends	6 months	do	do	do
580	do	24	52	do	Widow	Domestic Affliction . . .	3 months	do	6 months	do	do	Period. Labored well.
581	do	26	23	do	Single	Love affair . . .	3 years	The Court	6 months	Remains	Improved	do
582	do	26	37	do	do	Disappointed Affection . . .	6 months	The friends	6 months	do	Not Improved	do
583	do	29	40	do	Married	Domestic Affliction . . .	2 years	The Court	6 months	do	Improved	do
584	do	30	36	Male	Single	Ill Health . . .	12 years	do	6 months	do	Not Improved	do
585	do	30	44	Female	Married	Puerperal . . .	7 years	do	6 months	do	Improved	do
586	June	3	28	Male	Single	Love affair . . .	2 months	do	4 months	Discharged	Recovered	Suicidal.
587	do	5	19	Female	do	Ill Health . . .	3 years	The friends	3 months	do	do	Periodical.
588	do	7	56	do	Widow	Domestic Affliction . . .	2 years	The Court	6 months	Remains	Not Improved	Paroxysmal. Suicidal.

TABLES—Continued.

No.	Time of admission.	Pres ent Age.	Sex.	Married or Single.	Supposed Cause.	Duration before admission.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	Discharged or Remains.	In what state.	Remarks; Hereditary; Periodical; Hom- ical; Suicidal, &c.
589	June 7	21	Male	Single	Masturbation . . .	2 years	The Court	6 months	Remains	Not Improved	Demented.
590	do 14	22	Female	Married	Domestic Affliction . .	9 weeks	do	3 months	Discharged	Recovered	Labored well.
591	do 14	40	Male	do	Intemperance . . .	5 months	do	10 weeks	do	do	Hereditary. Periodical. Suicidal.
592	do 19	17	Female	Single	Ill Health . . .	2 weeks	do	5 months	Remains	Improved	Industrious.
593	do 19	25	Male	do	Anxiety for Property . .	2 years	do	10 weeks	Discharged	do	Hereditary. do
594	do 20	30	do	Married	Ill Health . . .	4 months	do	5 months	Remains	do	Demented. do
595	do 29	21	Female	Single	Religious . . .	6 months	do	5 months	do	do	do
596	do 29	21	do	Married	Puerperal . . .	2 months	The friends	4 months	Discharged	Recovered	Industrious. Hereditary. Periodical.
597	July 4	53	do	do	Domestic Affliction . .	2 months	do	4 months	Remains	Improved	Periodical. Industrious.
598	do 6	28	do	Single	Unknown . . .	6 months	do	3 months	Discharged	Recovered	Hereditary. Periodical. Suicidal.
599	do 7	36	Male	do	Intemperance . . .	3 months	The Court	2 months	do	do	Foreign Pauper.
600	do 7	35	Female	Married	Domestic Affliction . .	1 month	do	4 months	do	do	Periodical. Labored well.
601	do 8	43	do	Widow	do . . .	2 years	do	5 months	Remains	Improved	Hereditary. Industrious.
602	do 10	33	do	Married	Fear of Poverty . . .	1 week	do	5 months	Discharged	Recovered	Suicidal.
603	do 11	36	do	do	Domestic Affliction . .	2 weeks	do	4 1-2 mos.	Remains	Improved	Periodical.
604	do 13	26	do	Single	do . . .	6 weeks	do	4 1 2 mos.	do	Not Improved	Demented. Paroxysmal.
605	do 13	37	Male	do	Unknown . . .	1 year	do	4 1-2 mos.	do	Improved	do
606	do 21	21	do	do	Intemperance . . .	2 weeks	do	6 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	Foreign Pauper. Labored well.
607	do 25	71	Female	Married	Unknown . . .	8 months	do	3 months	do	do	Hered. Periodical. do
608	do 25	50	do	do	Ill Health . . .	8 months	do	3 weeks	do	do	Suicidal.
609	August 1	28	Male	Single	Domestic Affliction . .	4 years	The friends	3 months	do	Improved	Hereditary.
610	do 2	43	do	Married	Religious Perplexity . .	2 years	The Court	4 months	Remains	do	Industrious.
611	do 2	65	Female	Single	Unknown . . .	14 months	do	4 months	do	do	Hereditary.
612	do 5	60	do	do	Domestic Affliction . .	10 years	do	4 months	do	Not Improved	do
613	do 6	56	Male	do	Intemperance . . .	8 months	do	4 months	do	do	Foreign Pauper.
614	do 10	44	do	Married	do . . .	8 months	do	4 months	do	do	Demented. Epileptic.
615	do 10	20	do	Single	Masturbation . . .	1 year	do	4 months	do	do	do
616	do 14	65	do	Married	Domestic Affliction . .	20 months	The friends	3 1-2 mos.	do	Improved	Hereditary. Demented.
617	do 15	29	do	Single	Intemperance . . .	Unknown	The Court	3 1-2 mos	do	Not Improved	Foreign Pauper.
618	do 15	22	do	do	Masturbation . . .	3 years	do	3 1-2 mos	do	do	Hereditary. Demented.
619	do 16	38	Female	Married	Domestic Affliction . .	6 months	do	3 1-2 mos.	do	Improved	Suicidal.
620	do 16	28	Male	Single	Unknown . . .	4 months	do	3 1-2 mos.	Discharged	Recovered	Hereditary. Periodical.

621	August	17	31	Female	Married	Ill Health	.	.	4 months	The friends	3 1-2 mos.	Remains	Improved	Hereditary.	Periodical.
622	do	19	23	Male	Single	Religious Perplexity	.	.	6 months	do	2 months	Discharged	Recovered	do	do
623	do	20	18	Female	do	Ill Health	.	.	3 months	The Court	3 months	Remains	Improved	Periodical.	Demented.
624	do	24	16	Male	do	Masturbation	.	.	3 years	do	3 months	do	do	Demented.	do
625	do	29	70	do	Married	do	.	.	2 years	do	2 months	Died	Not Improved	do	Hereditary.
626	Sept.	1	61	do	do	Domestic Affliction	.	.	6 months	do	3 months	Remains	Improved	Periodical.	Suicidal.
627	do	2	13	Female	Single	Religious Excitement	.	.	2 years	do	3 months	Discharged	Recovered	Hereditary.	Periodical.
628	do	4	70	Male	Widower	Ill Health	.	.	2 months	do	3 months	Remains	Not Improved	do	do
629	do	5	52	Female	Married	Intemperance	.	.	1 week	do	2 months	Discharged	Recovered	do	do
630	do	6	38	do	do	Over exertion	.	.	6 weeks	do	3 months	do	Improved	do	Demented.
631	do	8	42	do	Single	Domestic Affliction	.	.	2 weeks	do	3 months	Remains	Not Improved	do	do
632	do	8	42	do	do	Ill Health	.	.	2 weeks	do	2 weeks	Died	do	Hemorrhagy.	do
633	do	8	35	Male	do	Masturbation	.	.	1 year	do	3 months	Remains	do	Demented.	do
634	do	8	40	do	Married	Intemperance	.	.	10 years	do	3 months	do	do	Hereditary.	Periodical.
635	do	9	33	do	Single	Unknown	.	.	11 years	do	10 weeks	do	do	Demented.	Labors well.
636	do	11	20	do	do	Domestic Trouble	.	.	3 years	do	10 weeks	do	Improved	Industrious.	do
637	do	16	37	Female	Married	Domestic Affliction	.	.	6 months	do	6 weeks	Discharged	do	Hereditary.	Suicidal.
638	do	18	18	do	Single	Ill Health	.	.	2 weeks	do	9 weeks	Remains	Recovered	Industrious.	do
639	do	19	34	do	do	Disappointed Affection	.	.	10 years	do	8 weeks	do	Improved	Hereditary.	Periodical.
640	do	20	24	Male	Married	Ill Health	.	.	6 weeks	do	9 weeks	Discharged	Improved	Industrious.	do
641	do	21	46	do	Single	Paralysis	.	.	2 years	do	8 weeks	Remains	Improved	do	Paralytic.
642	do	23	21	do	do	Love affair	.	.	3 months	do	3 weeks	do	do	Hereditary.	do
643	do	28	20	do	do	Unknown	.	.	9 months	do	3 weeks	do	do	do	do
644	do	29	40	Female	Married	Domestic Affliction	.	.	2 years	do	3 weeks	do	do	do	do
645	October	3	46	do	Widow	do	.	.	3 years	do	7 weeks	do	do	Periodical.	Hereditary.
646	do	3	31	do	Single	Unknown	.	.	1 year	do	7 weeks	do	do	Hereditary.	Paroxysmal.
647	do	3	45	do	Married	Ill Health	.	.	20 years	do	7 weeks	do	do	do	Demented.
648	do	5	45	Male	Single	Intemperance	.	.	10 years	do	7 weeks	do	do	Foreign Pauper.	Demented.
649	do	5	39	do	do	Intemperance	.	.	16 years	do	7 weeks	do	do	Demented.	do
650	do	7	27	Female	do	Unknown	.	.	6 months	The friends	7 weeks	do	Improved	do	Hereditary.
651	do	7	59	Male	Married	Ill Health	.	.	2 months	do	7 weeks	do	Not Improved	do	Periodical.
652	do	10	24	Female	Single	Intemperance	.	.	3 years	do	6 weeks	do	do	Demented.	Labors well.
653	do	14	17	Male	do	Masturbation	.	.	6 months	The Court	6 weeks	do	Improved	do	Epileptic.
654	do	17	21	Female	do	Ill Health	.	.	3 weeks	The friends	5 weeks	do	Not Improved	do	Suicidal.
655	do	17	70	Male	Widower	Unknown	.	.	3 months	The Court	3 days	Died	do	Apoplectic.	do
656	do	17	40	do	do	do	.	.	25 years	do	5 weeks	Remains	do	Demented.	do
657	do	21	32	do	Single	Pecuniary Embarrassment	.	.	1 month	do	5 weeks	do	Improved	do	do
658	do	22	27	Female	Married	Puerperal	.	.	13 months	The friends	5 weeks	do	Not Improved	do	Hereditary.
659	do	25	25	do	Single	Unknown	.	.	Unknown	The Court	5 weeks	do	Improved	do	Labors some.
660	do	26	23	do	Married	Puerperal	.	.	6 months	do	4 weeks	do	do	Foreign Pauper.	Demented.

TABLES—Continued.

No.	Time of admission.	Pres- enc Age.	Sex.	Married or Single.	Supposed Cause.	Duration be- fore admis- sion.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	Discharged or Remains.	In what state.	Remarks; Hereditary; Periodical; Hom- icidal; Suicidal, &c.
661	Oct. 26	21	Male	Single	Masturbation . . .	18 months	The Court	1 1-2 days	Died	Not Improved	Hereditary. Suicidal.
662	do 23	16	do	do	do . . .	4 months	The friends	4 weeks	Remains	Improved	Suicidal.
663	Nov. 1	30	Female	Married	Domestic Affliction . . .	5 years	do	4 weeks	do	do	Hereditary. Industrious.
664	do 4	39	Male	do	Pecuniary Embarrassment	1 year	The Court	4 weeks	do	do	Hereditary.
665	do 4	69	Female	Widow	Ill Health . . .	7 months	do	3 weeks	do	do	do
666	do 4	37	do	Single	Love affair . . .	10 years	do	3 weeks	do	Not Improved	Demented.
667	do 6	49	Male	Married	Unknown . . .	3 weeks	do	3 weeks	do	Improved	Hereditary.
668	do 7	26	do	Single	Failure in Business . . .	6 months	do	3 weeks	do	do	Foreigner.
669	do 10	19	do	do	Masturbation . . .	1 year	do	2 weeks	do	do	Hereditary. Labors some.
670	do 10	30	do	do	Unknown . . .	Unknown	do	2 weeks	do	do	Foreigner. Pauper. Labors well.
671	do 15	25	do	do	Anxiety for Property . . .	2 years	do	2 weeks	do	Not Improved	Hereditary.
672	do 17	75	Female	Widow	Ill Health . . .	25 years	do	12 days	do	Improved	Hereditary.
673	do 17	55	do	do	Unknown . . .	2 months	do	12 days	do	do	Periodical.
674	do 18	92	Male	do	Masturbation . . .	2 months	do	12 days	do	Not Improved	Labors well.
675	do 18	30	Female	Single	Religious Perplexity . . .	6 years	The friends	12 days	do	do	Paroxysmal. Hereditary.
676	do 20	35	Male	Married	Intemperance . . .	6 months	The Court	10 days	do	do	do
677	do 21	41	do	do	Pecuniary Embarrassment	7 months	The friends	9 days	do	do	do
678	do 22	33	do	Single	Religious Perplexity . . .	2 years	The Court	8 days	do	do	Homicidal.

TABLE 1.

Showing the state of the Hospital from December 1st, 1836, to November 30th, 1837, inclusive.

Patients admitted.	168	Patients in the Hos- pital in the course of the year,	
Males,	94	Admitted,	168
Females,	74—168	Remained,	138—306
Recent cases,	73		
Old cases,	95—168		
Remains at the end of the year,	185	Deaths during the year,	9
Foreigners in the Hos- pital this year,	13	Per cent. of all in the Hospital during the year,	3
Natives of other States,	8—23	Per cent. of the dis- charged,	7½
Sent by the Courts,	129	One of 34 of the whole.	
Private,	39—168	One of 13½ of the discharged.	

TABLE 2.

	No. of each sex.	Recov'd.	Improv'd.	Not Improv'd.	No Room.	Died.
Patients disch'd, 121						
Males,	71	37	11	4	11	6
Females,	50	32	13	2	1	3
Recent cases :						
Discharged, 58						
Males,	27	25	1	0	0	1
Females,	31	27	3	0	0	1
Old cases :						
Discharged, 63						
Males,	43	12	10	4	11	5
Females,	20	5	10	2	1	2
Remains, 185						
Males,	106					
Females,	79					

Per cent. of recoveries of all discharged in the course of the year, 57

Per cent. of recent cases discharged of less than one year's duration, 89 3-5

Per cent. of old cases discharged of more than one year's duration, 25 1-3

TABLE 3.

Duration of Insanity with those remaining in the Hospital, December 1st, 1837.			Ages of Patients in the Hospital, December 1st, 1837.		
Less than 1 year,	.	29	Under 20,	.	6
From 1 to 5 years,	.	51	From 20 to 25,	.	22
5 to 10 years,	.	38	25 to 30,	.	18
10 to 15 years,	.	24	30 to 35,	.	26
15 to 20 years,	.	17	35 to 40,	.	31
20 to 30 years,	.	11	40 to 45,	.	21
Over 30 years,	.	2	45 to 50,	.	20
Unknown,	.	13	50 to 55,	.	10
		185	55 to 60,	.	8
			60 to 65,	.	8
			65 to 70,	.	8
			70 to 75,	.	5
			75 to 80,	.	2
					185

TABLE 4.

Number admitted and discharged each month.			Average of Patients in the Hospital each month.		
	Admitted.	Discharged			
December,	6	8	December,	.	137
January,	13	3	January,	.	141 2-3
February,	7	4	February,	.	148 3-4
March,	20	8	March,	.	156 1-2
April,	14	11	April,	.	162 1-3
May,	15	18	May,	.	166
June,	11	12	June,	.	162 1-2
July,	12	10	July,	.	165 3-4
August,	17	9	August,	.	169 1-5
September,	19	11	September,	.	174 2-3
October,	18	12	October,	.	184 1-3
November,	16	15	November,	.	186 1-2
	168	121	Average, about		163

TABLE 5.

Statistics of the State Lunatic Hospital, from Jan. 1833, to Dec. 1837.

	1833.	1834.	18 5.	1836	1837.	Total.
Admitted, . . . 678	153	119	113	125	168	678
Discharged, . . . 452	34	106	103	97	112	452
Discharged recovered, 267	25	64	52	57	69	267
Discharged improved, 92	7	22	23	17	23	92
Died, 37	4	8	8	8	9	37
Eloped, 4	1	1	1	1		4
Patients in the Hospital in the course of each year,	153	233	241	245	306	678
Patients remaining at the end of each year,	114	118	119	138	185	
Males admitted, . 386	96	79	51	66	94	386
Females admitted, . 292	57	39	62	59	75	292
Males discharged, . 260	23	59	57	56	65	260
Females discharged, . 199	16	49	46	41	47	199
Males died, . . . 24	3	5	4	6	6	24
Females died, . . . 13	1	3	4	2	3	13
Patients sent by Courts, 499	109	55	89	117	129	} 678
Private patients, . 179	44	61	21	8	39	
Old cases, . . . 373	108	47	58	65	95	373
Recent cases, . . 305	45	74	54	60	75	306
Recovery:						
Males, . . . 141	13	33	27	31	37	141
Females, . . . 126	12	31	25	26	32	126

TABLE 6.

Showing the statistics for the different Seasons.

	Total.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
Admissions in Winter, . .	126	27	26	24	23	26
Admissions in Spring, . .	222	71	35	31	36	49
Admissions in Summer, . .	163	21	30	30	42	40
Admissions in Autumn, . .	164	21	28	28	24	53
Discharges in Winter, . .	78		22	21	20	15
Discharges in Spring, . .	141	7	33	30	33	38
Discharges in Summer, . .	123	10	28	31	24	30
Discharges in Autumn, . .	129	24	24	22	21	38
Recoveries in Winter, . .	47		12	14	11	10
Recoveries in Spring, . .	64		20	13	14	17
Recoveries in Summer, . .	68	9	16	16	12	15
Recoveries in Autumn, . .	90	16	15	12	20	27
Deaths in Winter,	6		4	1		1
Deaths in Spring,	8	1	2	2	1	2
Deaths in Summer,	12	2	3	2	4	1
Deaths in Autumn,	11			3	3	5

Average of deaths, 1 of 18½.

Per cent. of deaths, 5½.

Per cent. of Recoveries.

	pr. ct.					
Average for the whole time, of recent cases,	86	.	82	82½	841.5	893.5
Per cent. of recoveries of all cases discharged,	55½	.	55½	46½	531.4	57
Per cent. of recoveries of old cases discharged,	20	.	20½	15½	182.5	251.3

TABLE 7.

Showing the duration of Insanity before admitted to the Hospital.

	Total.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
Less than one year, . . .	280	48	56	49	51	73
From 1 to 5, . . .	181	20	29	37	37	53
5 to 10, . . .	86	27	14	17	13	15
10 to 20, . . .	71	31	8	6	11	15
20 to 30, . . .	23	12	4	1	2	4
30 to 40, . . .	8	3	1	1	2	1
Unknown, . . .	36	12	6	7	6	5
Duration with those remain-						
ing at the end of each year,						
Less than one year, . . .	112	29	22	21	11	29
From 1 to 5, . . .	157	20	25	22	39	51
5 to 10, . . .	151	20	24	34	35	38
10 to 20, . . .	159	30	24	29	35	41
20 to 30, . . .	35	9	5	3	7	11
Over 30, . . .	13	3	2	4	2	2
Unknown, . . .	52	8	16	6	9	13
The ages of patients when ad-						
mitted—under 20, . . .						
Between 20 and 30, . . .	166	34	23	22	29	58
30 and 40, . . .	198	48	44	42	30	34
40 and 50, . . .	148	34	28	30	25	31
50 and 60, . . .	63	14	9	11	16	13
60 and 70, . . .	51	17	6	6	10	12
Over 70, . . .	19	5	2	5	00	7
Civil state of patients admit-						
ted—Single, . . .						
Married, . . .	377	92	71	52	68	94
Widows, . . .	234	33	40	46	49	61
Widowers, . . .	41	12	4	8	6	11
Widowers, . . .	26	11	4	7	2	2

TABLE 8.

Showing the occupation of the inmates of the Hospital.

Farmers,	91	Coopers,	2
Laborers,	76	Harness maker,	1
Manufacturers,	21	Tanners,	2
Shoemakers,	32	Pedlars,	2
Seamen,	24	Carrier,	1
Merchants,	21	Bricklayer,	1
Carpenters,	17	Clergy,	3
Teachers,	14	Lawyer,	1
Blacksmiths,	10	Physicians,	2
Machinists,	7	Jeweller,	1
Printers,	8	Broom makers,	2
Tailors,	4	Painters,	2
Paper makers,	3	Watchman,	1
Clothiers,	4	Drover,	1
Millers,	3	Copper smiths,	2
Calico printers,	3	Coachmen,	2
Cabinet makers,	3	Students,	5
Bakers,	2	Sail makers,	2
Stevedores,	2	News Collector,	1
Stone Cutter,	1	Vagrants,	19
Comb makers,	2		

A few females, only, are classified.

TABLE 9.

Shewing the diseases which have proved fatal, and the number of cases.

Marasmus,	9	Brain disease from another	
Epilepsy,	6	cause,	1
Consumption,	5	Disease of the heart,	1
Apoplexy,	3	Disease of the bladder,	1
Suicide,	3	Inflammation of bowels,	1
Cholera Morbus,	2	Lung fever,	1
Hemorrhagy,	2		
Mortification of the limbs,	1	Total,	37
Brain fever from intemper-			
ance,	1		

TABLE 10.

Showing the comparative curability of Insanity attacking at different ages.

	Total of Cases.	Total of each sex.	Cured or Curable.	Not Cured or Incurable.
Under 20,	75			
Males,		40	13	27
Females,		35	24	11
From 20 to 25,	98			
Males,		58	24	34
Females,		40	19	21
From 25 to 30,	104			
Males,		56	25	31
Females,		48	26	22
From 30 to 35,	92			
Males,		64	26	38
Females,		28	15	13
From 35 to 40,	65			
Males,		32	15	17
Females,		43	18	25
From 40 to 45,	50			
Males,		27	17	10
Females,		23	16	7
From 45 to 50,	41			
Males,		22	17	5
Females,		19	16	3
From 50 to 55,	39			
Males,		18	8	10
Females,		21	13	8
From 55 to 60,	23			
Males,		11	8	3
Females,		12	6	6
From 60 to 65,	12			
Males,		7	7	0
Females,		5	4	1
From 65 to 70,	12			
Males,		9	7	2
Females,		3	3	0
From 70 to 75,	3			
Males,		2	1	1
Females,		1	1	0
Over 75,	2			2

TABLE 11.

Showing the comparative curability of cases healed at different periods of Insanity.

	Total of Cases.	Total of each sex.	Cured or Curable.	Not cured or Incurable.
Less than 1 year's duration, . . .	232			
Males,		123	110	13
Females,		109	100	9
From 1 to 2 years,	94			
Males,		49	31	18
Females,		45	32	13
From 2 to 5 years,	109			
Males,		65	18	47
Females,		44	18	26
From 5 to 10,	76			
Males,		40	5	35
Females,		36	4	32
From 10 to 15,	56			
Males,		35	2	33
Females,		21	1	20
From 15 to 20,	24			
Males,		16	1	15
Females,		8	0	8
From 20 to 25,	11			
Males,		7	0	7
Females,		5	0	4
From 25 to 30,	5			
Males,		4	0	4
Females,		1	0	1
Over 30,	1			
Male,		0	0	0
Female,		1	0	1

TABLE 12.

Showing the causes of Insanity, &c.

Intemperance,	129	Periodical,	112
Masturbation,	75	Homicidal,	15
Ill health,	122	Actual homicides, . . .	11
Religious,	53	Suicidal, or having a strong propensity to self-de- struction,	69
Loss of property, . . .	48	Actual suicides, . . .	3
Disappointed affection, .	34	Many unknown,	
Disappointed ambition, .	20		
Hereditary, or having in- sane ancestors or near kindred,	210		

Of 312 Patients in the Hospital, whose cases have been examined, 149 had dark complexion, and other peculiarities as noted in the table.

Dark hair,	141	Full habit,	25
Dark complexion, . . .	149	Spare habit,	121
Dark eyes,	140		

Of the 312 above named, 165 have light eyes, and other peculiarities as noted in the table.

Light hair,	160	Full habit,	76
Light complexion, . . .	163	Spare habit,	88
Light eyes,	165		

TABLE 13.

Showing the relation between the paroxysms of excitement in 50 cases of periodical insanity, amounting to 350 paroxysms distinctly marked, and the state of the moon on the day of their occurrence. Also the relation of the moon to the 37 deaths that have occurred in the Hospital.

Number of Paroxysms on each day.					Number of deaths on each day.				
Day of the Moon.	Male.	Female.	Total.	First quarter.	Day of the Moon.	Male.	Female.	Total.	First quarter.
1	4	3	7	1	1	1	0	1	1
2	12	10	22	2	2	2	1	3	2
3	10	4	14	3	3	1	1	2	3
4	9	7	16	4	4	1	3	4	4
5	5	4	9	5	5	1	0	1	5
6	6	6	12	6	6	1	0	1	6
7	7	12	19	7	7	0	2	2	7
End of First Quarter.				Second quarter.	End of First Quarter.				Second quarter.
8	9	4	13	1	8	0	0	0	1
9	6	8	15	2	9	1	0	1	2
10	3	3	6	3	10	1	0	1	3
11	8	5	13	4	11	0	0	0	4
12	8	7	15	5	12	1	0	1	5
13	8	5	13	6	13	3	0	3	6
14	6	5	11	7	14	1	0	1	7
End of Second Quarter.				Third quarter.	End of Second Quarter.				Third quarter.
15	8	6	14	1	15	1	0	1	1
16	7	3	10	2	16	2	0	2	2
17	11	6	17	3	17	0	1	1	3
18	5	5	10	4	18	0	0	0	4
19	3	2	5	5	19	0	1	1	5
20	10	2	12	6	20	2	1	3	6
21	9	5	14	7	21	1	0	1	7
End of Third Quarter.				Fourth quarter.	End of Third Quarter.				Fourth quarter.
22	10	4	14	1	22	1	0	1	1
23	5	7	12	2	23	0	0	0	2
24	12	5	17	3	24	1	1	2	3
25	5	8	13	4	25	1	1	2	4
26	8	7	15	5	26	1	0	1	5
27	1	4	5	6	27	0	0	0	6
28	4	3	7	7	28	1	0	1	7
End of Fourth Quarter.					End of Fourth Quarter.	25	12	37	

In 25 cases, the paroxysms occur at very nearly regular periods of 4, 6, 8, and 12 weeks.

Ten of these occurred at nearly regular monthly periods, six at periods of from 6 to 8 weeks.

One occurred every other day.—Some every third month, some every fourth, and 2 every 6 months.

There are also many cases that occur every year, and many others at periods of 2, 3, 4 and even 10 years. Many such cases are not regular.

TABLE 14.

Classification referring to the kind of Insanity.

	Whole Number.	No. of each sex.	Cured or Curable.	Total of Cur- ed or Cur- able.
Mania,	364*			204
Males,		199	102	
Females,		170	102	
Monomania, or Melancholia, . .	171			95
Males,		99	53	
Females,		72	42	
Demented,	103			5
Males,		63	2	
Females,		40	3	
Idocy,	5			
Males,		5		

Per cent. of recoveries of Mania, 56 2-3.

Per cent. of recoveries of Monomania or Melancholia, 55 1-2.

Per cent. of recoveries of Demented, 5

* One third probably Moral Insanity.

TABLE 15.

Showing the relation between Cause and Recovery.

	Whole Number,	No. of each sex.	Cured or Curable.	Not Cured or Incurable.
Intemperance,	128			
Males,		111	57	54
Females,		17	8	9
Domestic afflictions of various kinds.				
Domestic broils. Ill requited love.				
Anxiety about property, &c. .	154			
Males,		65	37	28
Females,		89	49	40
Ill health, including wounds, puer- peral, amenorrhœa,	121			
Males,		31	14	17
Females,		90	60	30
Religious of all kinds,	53			
Males,		32	17	15
Females,		21	11	10
Masturbation,	75			
Males,		63	9	54
Females,		12	1	11
Epileptics,	24			
Males,		22	4	18
Females,		2	0	2
Palsy,	11			
Males,		11	2	8
Females,		0	0	0

Another year of prosperity is added to the records of the Hospital, and we here present our annual tabular view, which will show what has transpired in our wards for the past year, and in what condition we commence another.

In less than five years, we have received *six hundred and seventy-eight* patients, making more than what is equal to an entire change every year.

We have sent back to society and their friends, a large number entirely restored to health and a sound mind, and many more whose condition has been essentially improved. With this large number of the insane, many of whom were furious and dangerous, so as to make it quite unsafe that they should be at large, we have been preserved from any serious accident and from dangerous disease.

TABLE 1. By the extracts from our records here presented, it will appear that we have admitted into the Hospital, in the course of the last year, *one hundred and sixty-eight* patients; *ninety-four* of whom were males, and *seventy four*, females. *Seventy-three* of these were recent cases, in which insanity had existed less than one year, and *ninety-five* were from *one to thirty* years duration; while only *thirty-nine* private boarders have been received, *one hundred and twenty-nine* have been sent to us by the courts, as of the class considered dangerous to be at large.

The number of patients that remained in the Hospital at the end of the last year, was *one hundred and thirty-eight*; which, added to the number admitted this year, makes the number that were in the Hospital during the year, to be *three hundred and six*.

The number of deaths has been *nine*, which is *one of thirty-four* of all who have been in the Hospital the last year.

It may not be improper here to remark, that in the copy of our records, which immediately precedes this table, many are recorded as "not improved." The term is used in these tables to signify, that the delusions of insanity remain as they were, and that in this respect only, they are not improved, for in many of these cases, all the habits and feelings, and indeed the whole physical and moral being is changed; many who were violent and boisterous are calm and kind in their feelings, many who were filthy and degraded, are now cleanly in their habits and have sufficient self-respect to prevent any impropriety of conduct, unless unduly excited.

TABLE 2. By the second table it will be seen, that *one hundred and twenty-one* patients have been discharged from the Hospital during the last year. Of whom, *seventy-one* were males, and *fifty*, females;

sixty-nine of these recovered, *twenty-four* were improved, *eighteen* were not improved, and *nine* have died. Of the *fifty-eight* recent cases discharged, *fifty-two* recovered, *four* were improved, and *two* died soon after they entered the Hospital.

Of the *sixty-three* old cases discharged, *seventeen* recovered, *twenty* were improved, *eighteen* were not improved, and *seven* died; leaving, at the end of the year, *one hundred and eighty-five* inmates of the institution.

The success of the Hospital as a curative institution has been greater than any former season, amounting to *fifty-seven* per cent. of all the cases, *eighty-nine* per cent. of recent cases of less than one year's duration, and *twenty-five* per cent. of old cases, of the duration of one year or more.

The number of curable cases rarely exceeds *twenty-five* in the Hospital at one time; and this number is changed usually at least twice, and, sometimes, three times a year. It will be observed that we predicate our ratio of cures upon the discharged. As our accommodations have often been extending, we have supposed this the fairest mode of estimation; the number admitted having increased as our accommodations have been made ready. In an institution full of patients, as this has been for some two or three years, it will be obvious that the discharged and received must be equal, or nearly so; in this case, it is quite immaterial on which the per cent. of cures is estimated.

TABLES 3 AND 4. From these tables, various statistical facts can be obtained, which will in some measure explain the foregoing remarks.

The year commenced with *one hundred and thirty-seven* patients, and closed with *one hundred and eighty-five*, notwithstanding the discharge of *one hundred and twenty-one*, leaving in the Hospital *forty-eight* more at the end of the year, than were in it at the commencement. The average for the year 1836, was *one hundred and twenty-seven*. The average for 1837, has been about *one hundred and sixty-three*. Notwithstanding that nearly *sixty* apartments were added to the Hospital in the summer of 1836, all its wards were crowded in a few months, and in the spring of 1837, *twelve* patients were sent away for want of room. During the summer, we suffered much inconvenience from numbers, in anticipation of the completion of the unfinished wing of the Hospital, which, in September of the present autumn, was finished and ready for the reception of patients. At the present time, the male wing is full of patients, but the female wing will admit twenty-five more without inconvenience.

THE 5TH, 6TH AND 7TH TABLES. The statistical tables of the Hos-

pital met with such general approbation last year, that I have thought it expedient to continue them.

From the tables above enumerated, many interesting facts can be learned, and many useful deductions can be made. They are, in fact, a map of our condition, from the commencement of operations to the close of this year. From them it can be shown what all our efforts have effected in recovering and improving the condition of those consigned to our care. They show that the success of the present year has raised the general average of recoveries from *fifty-two to fifty-four and a half*, the average of recent cases, from *eighty-three to eighty-six*, and the average of old cases from *eighteen to twenty*.

The whole number of recoveries since the Hospital was opened, has been *two hundred and sixty-seven*. The number discharged improved, in the same time, has been *ninety-two*, many of whom were nearly well, and others still improving.

The facts embodied in these tables continued from year to year, it is conceived, will throw much light on insanity, should other institutions adopt this mode of reporting, the comparative success would be easily discovered.

TABLE 8. This table is devoted to the subject of employments. It shows that there have been in the Hospital, *ninety-one* farmers, *seventy-six* laborers; *thirty-two* shoemakers; *twenty-four* seamen, and *twenty-one* merchants, &c.

From a former report in which we alluded to the subject of employment, incorrect inferences were made by the public from the number of farmers found on our list.

It must be recollected, that in this institution a large proportion of the patients come from the middle and lower classes of society. It will be found, upon inquiry, that the proportion of farmers in the institution is less than their proportion in the community from which our patients are derived. No one can deny that there are more farmers than mechanics in this community, and yet there have been *one hundred and twelve* mechanics, and but *ninety-one* farmers.

There is another fact on this subject, also worthy of regard. The farmers are almost exclusively of our own people, native citizens, their occupation is known, and our record is complete in reference to them. In other employments it is not as much so; trades become blended, the Blacksmith is a Machinist, and so is the Carpenter; many tradesmen are occasionally laborers or teachers, and sometimes farmers.

It has been a common remark, that those persons who are engaged in ingenious employments, and in investigating intricate subjects, have

been more frequently the subjects of insanity than others. Whether this be true or not, the cause of disease in such cases is generally mistaken. Those employments which confine the individual in unnatural positions for a long time, or that are sedentary or inactive, tend to the production of disease, and insanity with others. So also those employments which expose to the vicissitudes of climate and weather, and to the various irregularities of the seaman's life, may be likely to produce the same results, yet we have known but few seamen insane, who were temperate in their habits.

I am disposed to attribute much less to employments in the production of insanity, especially those employments which call forth ingenuity and skill, than to that restlessness of temperament, which leads men to exert themselves to acquire wealth and renown in unusual ways. The high expectations excited in many such cases, are not realized, success does not attend their efforts, and a failure produces mortification, and disappointment. From this high pitch of excitement, and unwearied, incessant effort, the mind suddenly falls into new and depressing trains of thought. Such changes must be as hazardous to the integrity of intellect, as speculation is to morals, and insanity comes in the one case, as bankruptcy and crime do in the other. More depends upon temperament than employment; much also depends upon a want of discipline of the feelings in early life; that disappointments should not overwhelm, and a want of success produce discouragements that destroy ambition and sink us into apathy and imbecility.

During the last year, there have occurred many instances of insanity from the depression of business and the disastrous results of speculation. The radical difficulty consists in the spirit which impels to hazardous adventure, and the want of that discipline of mind which will buoy it above the vicissitudes of fortune.

Very few of the steady, industrious and temperate members of our community become insane. This is not a rule however without some exceptions, though perhaps fewer than would be thought, without reflection upon the subject.

TABLE 9. Reference to this table will shew that the number of deaths is comparatively small, while those that have occurred have been, with a few exceptions, from chronic disease. Cases from febrile and inflammatory disease have rarely occurred; for months together we have not had a solitary case. No epidemic has ever visited us, unless it be diarrhoea and jaundice, the former of which prevails to some extent every summer and autumn in a mild form.

During the last quarter of the present season, ten or twelve cases of

jaundice occurred in the Hospital, a large proportion of which were attendants; most of them were mild in their character, and all recovered.

TABLE 10. This table does not vary the result of last years' experience, and shows, what seems hardly credible, that patients over *fifty* are more sure to recover than those attacked in earlier life; particularly than males under *twenty*, so many of whom are subject to masturbation, which almost wholly precludes the hope of recovery. This rule does not hold true of females. Of *forty* males under twenty years of age, *thirteen* only recovered; which is but *thirty-two* and a *half* per cent. Of *thirty-five* females under *twenty*, *twenty-four* recovered, which is *sixty-eight* and *two-thirds* per cent.

Of *two hundred* and *seventy-seven* patients under *thirty* years of age, *one hundred* and *thirty-one* recovered, which is *forty-seven* and *one-third* per cent. Of *two hundred* and *forty-eight* patients between the ages of *thirty* and *fifty*, *one hundred* and *forty* recovered; which is *fifty-six* and *two-thirds* per cent.

Of *ninety-one* patients between the ages of *fifty* and *seventy-five*, *fifty-eight* recovered, which is *sixty-three* and *two-thirds* per cent.

TABLE 11. From this table we derive the following valuable facts. Of *two hundred* and *thirty-two* patients whose insanity is of less than *one* year's duration, *two hundred* and *ten* recovered, or are likely to recover: which will make about *ninety* per cent. Should however *one* or *two*, now in the Hospital, considered curable, fail to recover, it may make a slight variation from this estimate. There are but *three* patients who came into the Hospital as recent cases, that now remain, the disease having become chronic; and two of these had been for many years periodical, before the attack of which they have not yet recovered.

Of the *ninety-four* cases of from *one* to *two* years' duration, *sixty-three* recovered; which is *sixty-six* and *three-fourths* per cent. Of *one hundred* and *nine* cases, of from *two* to *five* years' duration, *thirty-six* recovered; which is *thirty-three* per cent. Of *seventy-six* cases of from *five* to *ten* years' duration, *nine* only recovered, which is less than *twelve* per cent.

Of *ninety seven* cases of more than *ten* years' duration, *four* only recovered, which is about *four* per cent.

These are important and interesting facts to those who have friends affected with this formidable disease, no time should be lost in placing all recent cases in institutions of this character, where the most effectual remedial means can be applied, before the brain and nervous system undergo those organic changes, which preclude the hope of recovery.

TABLE 12. Has reference to the causes of insanity and the peculiarities of constitution, temperament, and hereditary taint which predispose to insanity.

Intemperance takes the lead of causes, at present, although the proportion of cases, from this cause has been very perceptibly diminishing for the last two years. The number of cases of delirium tremens, has not exceeded half a dozen since the opening of the Hospital. The number noted as hereditary is quite large, comprising nearly one-third of the patients that have been in the Institution. It will be observed that we do not confine the term to insane ancestors, merely, but to other collateral kindred; showing rather the peculiar liability of families to insanity, than any direct hereditary taint.

By periodical insanity, in this table, is meant, all cases that are disposed to periodicity, whether in paroxysms of a few weeks, or in periods of one or many years.

There is something very interesting in this subject of periodical insanity which is as inexplicable as it is curious.

That an individual should, once a month, or once in two, three or more months, be affected with insanity, so violent as to be outrageous and dangerous, destroying every thing that comes in his way, and stripping off his garments, clothing himself in rags, or remaining destitute of covering, this paroxysm lasting a definite period, and then leaving him rational, decent in appearance, and modest and quiet in demeanor, is one of those unaccountable circumstances of disease, which is hidden from human scrutiny. Such, however, is the fact, and such the hidden workings of the causes of disease, that many of its phenomena are inexplicable although perfectly apparent. More than *twenty* per cent. of the patients in the Hospital have apparent periodicity of disease, and at least half that number, a distinct and marked periodical character. A greater number of these occur at about a monthly period than any other: this, in females, is often connected with other circumstances of health, but not uniformly so. The periodicity has been ascribed to lunar influence, some facts connected with which, are given in a table, which we shall notice in due time.

Next to epileptics, old periodical cases of a bad character are the most uncomfortable inmates of an institution, as every new occurrence of disease has all the violence and severity of a recent attack.

On the subject of homicidal insanity, I would merely remark in this place, that none are so denominated, but those by whom a homicide has been effected, or seriously attempted, and nearly effected. The mere threatening to kill, in a moment of passion or excitement, does

not signify a serious intention to commit homicide, and in no case is here denominated homicidal insanity.

To the physician, the lawyer and the judge, homicidal insanity is a subject of deep interest, and, even in this enlightened age, is very imperfectly understood. In the sequel, it is my intention to remark upon it briefly, and detail some cases illustrative of the principle of *insane impulse*, which may throw some light on this interesting question of medical jurisprudence.

There have been in the Hospital since it was opened, *eleven* cases of insanity, the subjects of which have actually committed homicide; and *four* others in which dangerous wounds were inflicted, where escapes nearly miraculous saved the lives, perhaps, in each case of two individuals.

The propensity to suicide is far more common. A great proportion of melancholics contemplate it, and the various modes by which it may be effected. Many actually attempt it, and many more suffer much from fear that they shall, in a moment of desperation, be left to commit a deed which they contemplate with the utmost horror.

Sixty-nine cases are here recorded as suicidal; many more have doubtless been so. *Three* suicides only have taken place in the Hospital, and these were all effected by strangulation. One of these persons talked about it every moment, and was watched with the utmost vigilance, but eluded it for a very few minutes, by feigning sound sleep, and thus effected the design. The other two had never mentioned it, and were not suspected of suicidal intentions; one had been in the Hospital less than two days.

The remaining part of the table is occupied by some facts on the subject of complexion, color of the hair and eyes.

Of *three hundred and twelve* patients whose cases have been noted, *one hundred and forty-nine* had dark complexion, and most of them dark hair and dark eyes; *twenty-five* of them were of full habit, and *one hundred and twenty-one* were spare.

One hundred and sixty-five had light eyes, and most of them light complexions and light hair. *Seventy-six* of them were of full habit, and *eighty-eight* were spare. In New England, I believe it is conceded, that there are more than two individuals of light complexion, hair and eyes, to one with dark; if so, the commonly received notion, that persons of dark complexion are more liable to insanity, is confirmed by the table. It is interesting to record facts that may prove the accuracy or fallacy of popular opinions; for what are at this day popular and even vulgar notions on these subjects, have at some time in the history

of mankind been considered sound philosophy and the oracles of truth.

From this table we have one fact, which I believe will hold true elsewhere. Of *one hundred* and *forty-nine* cases of dark complexion, *twenty-five* only were found of full habit, while *one hundred* and *twenty-one* were lean and spare.

Of *one hundred* and *sixty-five* with light eyes, complexion, &c., *seventy-six* were found inclined to corpulency, and *eighty-eight* were spare.

In asylums of this character, as before remarked, it is considered proper and important to test by facts, the commonly received opinions of mankind with respect to insanity. If true, important considerations may result from them; if not true, they should be discarded and rejected. In all the institutions of our country, such a number of facts may, in time, be accumulated, as to settle any question of this kind, which may influence the public mind.

Considerations like these, influenced me to collect the facts in the following table, upon the influence of the moon in producing excitement with the insane. A late medical writer* has devoted a long chapter of his work on insanity to the consideration of this subject, and has collected much testimony to show that *lunar influence* is as apparent in the physical system of man, producing changes and disease, as it is in the physical system of nature in the production of tides, temperature, the variations of atmospheric pressure, &c. The truth or fallacy of such conclusions can only be tested by facts, and we offer the following table, to show what is the best record of facts that we can produce on this topic.

TABLE 13. Fifty periodical cases have been selected, who have had *three hundred* and *fifty* paroxysms of excitement, distinctly marked. These paroxysms occurred on the day of the moon, as noted in the table. The greatest number of paroxysms in the table, which occurred on any day of the moon, was the *second* of the new moon, to wit, *twenty-two*.

The next greatest number occurred on the *seventh* or last day of the *first* quarter, to wit, *nineteen*. On the *third* day of the *third* quarter, and on the *third* day of the *fourth* quarter, an equal number occurred on each, to wit, *seventeen*.

The *first*, the *tenth*, the *nineteenth*, the *twenty-seventh* and *twenty-eighth* show the occurrence of the least number of paroxysms. The two extremes are *twenty-two* and *five*.

Of the *thirty-seven* deaths that have occurred in the Hospital, *twenty-*

* Allen on Insanity.

five have been males, and *twelve* have been females. The greatest number of deaths occurred on the *fourth* day of the *first* quarter, viz., *four*. On the *second* day of the *first* quarter, on the *sixth* day of the *second* quarter, and on the *sixth* day of the *third* quarter, an equal number of deaths occurred on each, viz., *three*. On the *first* day of the *second* quarter, on the *fourth* day of the *second* quarter, on the *fourth* day of the *third* quarter, on the *second* and *sixth* day of the *fourth* quarter, no deaths have occurred.

We leave these facts without comment, and simply remark, that in bright, pleasant moon-light nights, patients are more inclined to be up and about their rooms in our wards, than in dark and gloomy weather ; in summer they spend more hours out of bed, in the night time, than in winter.

To those who are affected with visual illusions, the flickering of the clouds in a moon-light night, and the rapid movements of their shadows upon the walls and floors of their apartments, with the help of an excited and distempered imagination, may awaken fancies calculated to excite either the most pleasant emotions, or the most appalling and alarming fears, of which the insane are susceptible, such we know to be reality.

TABLE 14. This table shows the proportion of the different kinds of insanity that have been in the Hospital. Mania very much predominates ; Monomania has increased during the last season, in a greater ratio than before. The strongly marked cases of these forms of insanity, are very unlike, and are easily recognized. The milder cases are far less so, and in many the symptoms are so blended or present themselves so distinctly in each form at different times, as to make it difficult and uncertain what the classification should be. Monomania is probably more frequently characterized by delusion, than Mania ; yet the impulses of excitement in Monomania often have no perceptible connexion with that delusion.

If by Mania, be understood only that form of insanity, which is attended by an equal disorder of all the faculties of the mind,—then, indeed, there are few cases of Mania. The most violent and chaotic state of the mind, is often attended by a lucid action of some one or more of the faculties, the recollection of persons, events, and circumstances, which is quite surprising. Many cases are not classified in this table, it not being satisfactorily ascertained where they would properly belong.

So far as this table is a guide, the recoveries are about equal in these two forms of insanity.

In the sequel, I propose to speak briefly of that form of insanity in which there is no delusion; together with some cases illustrative of its character. It is denominated by Penel, *Mania without delirium*; but is now better known by the term Moral Insanity.

TABLE 15. Showing the relation between cause and recovery, exhibits much that is interesting. The cases from intemperance, being principally males, show a very large proportion of this sex are made insane by this cause. The number of males that have been in the institution since its occupancy, has been *three hundred and seventy-six*; the number of males whose disease was produced by intemperance, is *one hundred and eleven*; almost *one-third* of the whole.

In cases from domestic affliction, the number of females is still greater than of males; there being *eighty-nine* females to *sixty-five* males.

In cases from ill-health, the disparity is still greater; there being *ninety* females, and only *thirty-one* males.

Insanity from religious causes is found, as heretofore, to affect males more than females; in the proportion of *thirty-two* males to *twenty-one* females; a great disparity. In this Hospital we have always admitted the Bible freely into all our apartments; we have permitted all our patients to read it as much as they choose, no evil that is appreciable has arisen from it, far less, it is believed, than would arise from withholding it.

The conflicting systems of religious belief, may confound and distract the mind of an anxious inquirer, who searches every thing, and inquires of all, to ascertain the way of truth. But the pure, gentle, and benign principles of the Prince of Peace, have the most soothing and consoling influence upon the mind and feelings of those who seek relief from the thousand ills to which we are incident, in the pilgrimage of life.

The caviller may accuse religion of producing insanity: but he does not see how many causes of insanity it averts, how much comfort it affords to the weary and heavy-laden, how effectually it buoys up the desponding, and how directly it points to the transgressor, the way of pardon and of peace. If, by a mistaken view of christianity, a few are led into the mazes of delusion, how many thousands, by relying with confidence upon its promises, as an anchor of hope, sure and steadfast in every trial, have avoided that shipwreck of the mind, which nothing else under heaven could have averted!

Religion, instead of having a tendency to produce insanity, affords the surest and most effectual security amid all the trials of life, which tend directly to distract the mind.

The number of cases of insanity, from masturbation has been even greater than usual the past year, and our ill success in its treatment, the same. No good, whatever, arises in such cases, from remedial treatment, unless such an impression can be made upon the mind, and moral feelings of the individual, as to induce him to abandon the habit. In this attempt, even with the rational mind, we have to encounter mistaken views as well as active propensities. No effectual means can be adopted to prevent the devastation of mind and body, and the debasement of moral principle from this cause, till the whole subject is well understood and properly appreciated by parents and instructors as well as by the young themselves.

During the last year, we have had an unusual number of Epileptics, in the Hospital. In the whole time they have amounted to *twenty-four*, four of whom have been recorded as curable.

It is doubtful whether insanity arising from epilepsy or from that condition of the brain which produces epilepsy, is ever cured. In the cases above alluded to, as being cured, the insanity was supposed to arise from other causes, in two at least from intemperance, in one, from masturbation, which habit being removed, both the epilepsy and insanity disappeared, and have never returned.

The recoveries from insanity arising from intemperance, are about fifty per cent.; arising from domestic afflictions, something more than *fifty-five* per cent.; arising from ill-health, something more than *sixty-two* per cent.; from religious causes, about *fifty-two* per cent.; from masturbation, about *thirteen* per cent.

On the subject of causes, it may be remarked in general, in this place, that we have not the information in all cases that is desirable.

Many patients are brought into the Hospital by strangers, who have no knowledge of their previous history. The friends, when they have them, are careless and negligent; many foreigners have no friends in the country who take an interest in their welfare.

Having, at some length, gone through with an explanation of these tables, I hope in such a manner as to make them intelligible, I will now very briefly examine the subject referred to in the former part of this report.

MORAL INSANITY has, to this time, received very little attention in this country, although many decisions of our courts have been predicated upon it, because the evidence of insanity, displayed in all the conduct of the individuals arraigned before them, has been marked and unequivocal, though no delusion or hallucination has been proved. When an insane man is brought before the proper tribunal for committal to

this Hospital, the question—whether the man is under the influence of a delusion of the senses or of the judgment—is not asked—but whether he is dangerous to be at large. With direct reference to this subject, I have examined the records of this Hospital, and am satisfied, that at least one fourth of the cases of mania committed by the courts, belong strictly to the class of moral insanity. In practice, therefore, this class of insanity is recognized, although in theory it is not.

Insanity is a physical disease. The operation of the feelings and passions depends upon the physical system no less than the understanding. By physical disease the understanding becomes affected. The senses often become false guides, the perceptions are mistaken, and the judgment becomes false and impaired. Is it not well known, that the passions and propensities are even more affected by disease than the mental powers? Is it unphilosophical or irrational to suppose, that these faculties can be subject to such impairment, as to be beyond the control of the reasoning powers and the judgment? If not, then, when in that condition, they must render the individual irresponsible.

It is rare that the paroxysm of excitement, with an insane man, is so great as to be beyond the power of control, if a motive sufficiently strong could be presented at the moment. This has often led me to remark, that no insane man is beyond the reach of a motive, if the motive is presented in the right time and the right manner.

The case No. 8, in the report for 1836, is one that illustrates this view of the subject, as well as being a fair case of moral insanity. It was a long time before the influence used with this man could induce him even to wear clothes, or be an hour with a companion. Difficulties were constantly arising with him from the most trifling causes, motives were frequently presented to him, in the kindest manner, which would greatly promote his comfort and happiness, but in vain; he could not control his feelings or passions. After a long time, he was persuaded to accept a highly advantageous offer; the motive proved sufficient for his self-control, and he now, for the first time, fulfilled his pledge. From a naked, raving maniac, he was soon transformed into a respectable mechanic, continued to perform all that was desired of him for a suitable time, and was discharged from the Hospital. I lately received a letter from this man; he has labored constantly since he was discharged, and is now in all respects well.

Case 2d. Another person, the subject of a cure not less remarkable, left the Hospital in the autumn. The patient was a seaman; when on a voyage, he had received an abuse from his captain, for which he received one thousand dollars damages. By his friends, and by the

court, he was considered insane when this outrage was committed. When in the Hospital for a year, he was a most troublesome and dangerous man; his disposition to injure others, both attendants and inmates, was such, that we were compelled to confine him, much of the time, in a strong room. He would frequently converse rationally, and express deep regret that he was not able to command his temper. Some time in the summer, having committed a serious assault on his attendant, he had been confined for a length of time. On my visit to him one morning, I said to him, "I am now about to make you a new, and perhaps the last proposal for indulgence, I have taken your word many times, but you have violated your pledge; I make you this offer, because I believe it to be in your power to govern yourself better. I believe you can be useful to your friends, and a respectable member of society. I also wish to show you that we all feel deeply interested in your welfare and happiness." He heard the proposal with deep interest, and with considerable feeling promised to conduct in all respects with propriety and decorum. He was admitted into the wing, and received every indulgence consistent with the rules of the Hospital. For some days he conducted well. At this time I took a journey of a few days; on my return I found him in the strong room; he had had an outbreaking in my absence, and my assistant found it necessary to confine him. On my first visit to him after my return I said little to him, on the second I expressed my regret at finding him again secluded, and said to him, as I was not present myself to see how well he could conduct under his new pledge, I would again permit him to go into the wing if he chose. He said in a subdued tone that he should be grateful to do so, and burst into a flood of tears. I then renewed my promise to him, and offered him every indulgence and every encouragement in my power. He was deeply affected, and assured me, in the most solemn manner, that he would never again abuse my confidence, but would effectually control himself. From this time he behaved with perfect propriety, labored regularly every day, and frequently quite alone. After some weeks he left the Hospital, a very pleasant, grateful and happy man.

In these and many similar cases we could never discover any hallucination of the mind. In this form of insanity, moral means, rightly adapted, can accomplish much. The inculcation of self-respect and self-control, daily and constantly, will have its influence, and effect its object, if persevered in with a right spirit, after the confidence of the patient is gained.

Besides this *disease* of the moral powers, there seems to be, in some

cases, something like MORAL IDIOCY, or such an imbecile state of the moral faculties, from birth, as to make the individual irresponsible for his moral conduct. The persons to whom I allude have rarely much vigor of mind, although they are by no means idiots in understanding. Of the idiots that have come under my care, there have been some, whose minds are very imbecile, who seem to have considerably correct views of moral obligation, and whose moral powers are susceptible of culture. There are others, who, having much better powers of understanding, are capable of learning to read, and of understanding what they read, yet seem to have little or no moral sense.

We have had both these forms of idiocy in the Hospital. I have also been consulted in a number of similar cases abroad, and have seen a few young children, considered insane or idiotic, whose propensity to mischief was remarkable, and constituted the principal feature of disease.

There is also what I denominate INSANE IMPULSE, which is an uncontrollable propensity, as transitory as it is sudden, by which an act is committed without one moment's reflection or premeditation, the individual being sometimes perfectly conscious of what he is doing, and sometimes apparently not at all so. The mind, in such a case, may be under the influence of a delusion, or it may not; even when it exists, the delusion does not always impel to the deed of outrage, nor has it in many cases, as far as can be discovered, any connection with it in the mind. To illustrate this principle more clearly, and to show how remarkably some of the faculties of the mind are retained, when others are entirely under the influence of disease, I relate the following cases, which were given to me, in detail, in the course of the present season, by the individuals themselves now under my care.

No. 1 was a shipmaster. In his early life he was industrious and persevering, and accumulated a comfortable estate. Whether he was insane before he left this employment, is unknown, but, from some circumstances detailed by himself, it is quite probable that he was. About the year 1800, he abandoned the seaman's life, and attended to his farm. Soon after he commenced this new employment, he received the appointment of collector of taxes, and was also constituted an agent to adjust some difficulties with a neighboring town. We have no evidence respecting the manner in which he did this business, probably satisfactorily, as he was afterwards placed on the list of jurymen, and drawn to attend a court in the neighboring town of ———. These appointments seemed strange to him, as he had led a seaman's life, and knew little of the transactions of courts or the duties of a jurymen.

He, however, concluded to go to the court, seventeen miles from his own dwelling, and started on foot, on the morning of the day of the session, before dawn. While on his way his head became painful and confused, he stepped into a lawyer's office where a number of men were doing business, in a few minutes his mind became confused, and all persons about him seemed to be devils; he hurried out of the house, and proceeded onward to the court-house, where he found many persons assembled, but the court was not in session. In a few minutes he again became confused, and suddenly blind; every thing appeared strange to him; as soon as his sight was sufficiently restored, he left the room in haste, and went out upon the village green; every person that appeared about him looked strangely, and seemed a devil. After a while a stage-driver came to him, and urged him to go into the court-house, which he was finally persuaded to do. When he entered the house the court was in session and the jury in their seats. He thought it very strange that he should not be called upon to act as jurymen, as he had been regularly summoned, and had the paper in his pocket at the time. While in this perplexing and unpleasant situation, his head became again confused, and all persons present seemed to be devils; his sight was again lost, and in the utmost confusion he rushed from the court room. As soon as he recovered his sight and presence of mind, he took the road to his own home, and proceeded at a rapid pace for a considerable distance, till he reached a burying ground, where he again lost his sight, stopped, and lay down upon the ground. Overcome with fatigue, he probably slept soundly for some time, he was not at all conscious how long. When he awoke, he found a man of genteel appearance by his side, who urged to be employed; he then believed, as he now does, that this unwelcome companion was a ghost. He endeavored to get rid of this disagreeable person, but he still continued by his side, and urged his claims for employment; he was repeatedly told that no employment could be furnished him, yet he continued by his side a long way on his journey, when he suddenly disappeared, and no more was seen or known of him. Soon after the curious stranger left him, he seated himself on a piece of ship-timber by the way side, and was again lost in sleep or reverie. He was suddenly aroused by a noise, and, waking, found a coach standing before him, the driver of which, the man who accompanied him into the court-house, invited him to get into the carriage and ride; he drove him directly to his own home. It was night when he arrived, and his wife had taken tea with her father and mother, who were then in the house. He was invited to take his supper, which he did, as he had not

eaten during the day, and felt the need of food. After supper, he took a pail, went to the barn and milked his cow. When he returned, he heard his wife's father say to her, that he would send some *watchers*, the meaning of which he did not understand. The father stayed in the house, while the mother returned home alone, which was unusual, and appeared strange and perplexing to him. The watchers came, and remained in a separate room from the one which he occupied; he retired early; soon his wife came to his bedside, and asked him if she might come to bed, this appeared to him singular and unaccountable; he knew no reason why she did not come to bed as usual. Such was the painful and confused state of his head, that he could not sleep, his wife also appeared anxious, restless and wakeful. Early in the morning, he arose, took his pail, and again milked his cow. One of the watchers left early; the other, a brother of his wife, remained, and took breakfast with them; nothing occurred to disturb the harmony of the interview. After breakfast, the brother spoke of returning home; he proposed to our patient to take his wife's shoes to his shop and mend them, for he was a shoemaker; his wife urged him to do this, evidently wishing him to accompany her brother. He objected, and said that the shoes were not worth mending. The brother soon returned to his home, and left no one behind, except our patient, his wife, and their two small children. After some time, he heard his wife tell the little boy to go and call his grandfather, who lived at the distance of a quarter of a mile.

In the mean time, to use his own expression, our patient "was choring about the yard and barn." Before the child returned or the father made his appearance, his wife had prepared something to drink in a large china bowl, and invited him to partake with her; what the liquor was, he could not exactly tell; but he could perceive that it had "cherry rum" in it. He observed that the last business he did before he went to court, was to "top his stalks and prepare his cherry rum." He remarked, "we sat down together in as much *love* as ever, (a word which he always uses for kindness, regard, and affection,) and there had never been any difficulty between us; both sipped the liquor and sat sometime talking in love or occasionally tasting the contents of the bowl." All at once, his wife appeared and acted strangely, as he thought, and, as he said, "every thing was *hurly-burly*," his head was terribly confused and he was very angry. He got up quickly from the table, took a billet of wood that lay upon the hearth, and stepped into the pantry: he then set the wood down, his mind was as confused as ever; he again took up the wood, and advancing silently behind his

wife gave her the fatal blow as she stood facing the fire. She instantly fell before him; he then stepped into the pantry, took his razor and cut his own throat. His wife groaned bitterly; he ran into the street and towards his father's house to inform him of what had happened; his wound bled freely all the way. When he returned, which he soon did, he found the house surrounded with people; they took hold of him, laid him on the grass in his own door yard, and, to use his own expression, "sewed his head on." He was then carried into the house and laid on a bed; hearing the groans of his wife, he requested to see her, which was refused him.

When sufficiently recovered of his wounds he had his trial; and went, as he states, "eight times" to the court. He does not recollect the names of the Judges, but the prosecuting attorney, he says, was Parsons, and the attorney in his defence, Wheaton.

Before he came to the Hospital he had been *twenty-eight* years in confinement, suffering every thing from cold, hunger, thirst, the dampness of his prison cell, and, worse than all, from the provocation and insults of the vile and vicious. He thinks no man's sufferings can have been equal to his.

He recollects distinctly, and relates many circumstances that occurred during his protracted imprisonment. He is now comfortable, walks abroad frequently, is neat and cleanly in his person and apparel, keeps his room in the best order, associates with *sixteen* others without molesting them, attends public worship, all day, on every sabbath, and yet has all the delusions which he had when he committed the homicide and was confined a furious and dangerous maniac in the cell of a prison twenty-eight years.

No. 2. Is a case of Hereditary Insanity. His ancestors and family connections having been, to an unusual extent, affected with this disease. His grandfather, his father, one uncle, one aunt, and two sisters have been insane. He is, by trade, a carpenter. He was born in the year 1784. His parents were poor, but industrious, frugal, and religious people. When he was nine years old he had a short attack of insanity, which occurred immediately after a season of religious excitement in the town where he resided. Almost every subsequent attack, of which he has had many, occurred after devoting close, particular, and anxious attention to the subject of religion. The first attack was of short duration, the next, which was also short, was in 1810. From this time to 1818, he had repeated short paroxysms, and often spent a night or two in the woods, wandering from place to place, highly excited, and often confined, bound with cords, and treated harshly. In

the winter following, he spent much time in studying the Scriptures, and often became greatly perplexed in his inquiries on the subject of religion. During the summer and autumn of 1819 he was very insane. He has detailed to me, minutely, the following account of himself, which I relate as nearly as possible as I have obtained it from him.

In July of this season, while very insane, he commenced erecting a house. The building was far remote from other houses, and he would permit no individual, whatever, to assist him in the work. He scored and hewed the timber, framed the building, covered, and finished it, without any assistance, in nine or ten months, during which time he was constantly insane. When most rational and self-possessed, he was able to lay out the work, and he improved every opportunity to do so, when his mind was in a fit state for it. When more insane he could do nothing at this part of the labor, but could beat a mortise, make a tenon, hew and score, when he was totally incompetent to lay out the work. Many times, in the progress of the labor, he suspended his work and betook himself to the woods. After a while the frame of the building was completed and ready to be raised; the day was fixed and the raisers were invited. About twelve o'clock of the day previous to the raising, the work was all finished, his tools were scattered over the frame, and he stood contemplating the work and endeavoring to recollect if any thing had been overlooked or neglected. In a moment, suddenly as lightning, he was seized with an impulse of insanity, he immediately left all and hurried to the woods; he travelled a great distance, through bushes, briers, and swamps, and over rocks, till, quite exhausted, he threw himself down in a thicket, and sank into a reverie or sleep, from which he did not awake for *twenty-four* hours. He recollects, perfectly, that a certain bush shaded his face when he sank down upon the ground; while in this situation, he took his knife from his pocket, and cut up every bush and weed within his reach. When he awoke to consciousness, he was satisfied that he had been in that position twenty-four hours, from the fact that the same bush again shaded his face from the sun. When he arose he recollected that it must be the day appointed for the raising of his house, and that the hour was approaching when the raisers would be on the spot, to render their aid. He hastened, with all possible despatch, out of the wood, and soon came within sight of his frame; no person was there except the son of his host, who was looking for him. His tools were scattered as he left them the day before. He inquired of the boy "Where are the raisers?" "I do not know," he replied, "but one hundred men are in the fields and woods in search of you, and have been, all day and all night."

Our patient then went immediately towards his lodgings, and, on ascending an eminence, was surprised to hear all the dinner horns in the neighborhood sounding at once. He afterwards learned that this was the signal to be given to those who were in search of him if he should return. On arriving at his lodgings he took a little refreshment, the first which he had had for more than *thirty* hours. The neighbors who had been in search of him, began to come in, and finally arrived in such numbers that he proposed going to raise his house. Many refused to go, and all thought it impossible to do any thing about it, while he was in this state; no one supposed that the frame could be put together, even if he was in a condition to superintend the work, as it had been framed while in such an insane state. After a while, a few friends were persuaded to go with him, others followed, he, being all this time, in the greatest excitement. It was found upon trial, that the work went well together, and in the course of the afternoon the raising was completed; not a single mistake was found in the work, and the whole was pronounced by judges to be well done. In the course of the year he covered the frame and finished this tenement completely.

From this time till 1829, he had frequent turns of insanity of greater or less violence, and of longer or shorter duration; but in no essential particular different from those which preceded them.

In August, 1829, he had a slow and mild fever, which lasted him three weeks or more. In September, he got better and undertook to build a stone fence between his land and that of one of his neighbors. He worked upon this fence till the night of the 23d of September, his two sons affording him all the aid in their power. During the day, (Sept. 23d,) he labored hard and constantly; before night he felt strangely, but kept steadily at his work, and betrayed nothing of excitement to his sons. At sun-set he returned home, and asked his wife to get him some supper, she inquired what he would have; he replied, "sweet apples and milk." The supper was soon ready, he ate it, arose from the table, and put on his great coat and hat. His wife said to him, "where are you going?" He replied, "to take a walk." She inquired, "how long will you be gone?" He replied, "not long," and left the house. He said to me, "I was conscious I was going to have a turn of insanity and was determined to go into the woods and stay till I felt better, because I made so much disturbance when at home." The "woods," of which he spoke, were his own property, about a mile from his house.

He proceeded towards the wood, but was unable to reach it; he

threw himself down by the side of a wall, and rolled about in agony. After lying for some time in this situation, he arose and proceeded onward through the wood, over fields and swamps, a part of the time in the road, and a part of the time not, until he reached a part of the country which he knew, and passed a bridge, which he recognized as one that he had frequently crossed. During this ramble he saw many curious images and visions, which he in vain attempted to describe. As he went on, he passed a large white house on the left, and a barn on the right side of the road; beyond, at a short distance, was a large watering trough, on which he seated himself, being greatly exhausted, and anxious as to what he should do to throw off the accumulated suffering which pressed upon him. He saw many strange sights and singular appearances in the heavens. Proceeding onward, he met a man of whom he inquired the time of night, and was told that it was twelve o'clock; the man was on a white horse, and he ascertained that he was a mason. He went on a short distance and came to a barn, which was fastened by a wooden latch; he opened the door, entered the barn, threw himself down upon some straw, and, as he supposes, slept some time, he was awakened by the rustling of the fowls and crowing of the cocks, which induces him to suppose that it was nearly day light. He left the barn immediately, and continued his journey; soon his attention was arrested by the appearance of a star in the heavens, which was very splendid, and which twirled like a fire brand moved in a circle; this star moved towards him, diminishing in size till it appeared a mere luminous point in the heavens, then vanished away. Following this star was an angel, in the form of a man, splendidly arrayed in glittering gold, which approached near to him and vanished; this angel appeared three times in the form of a man, and three times in the form of a woman, more gorgeously and splendidly apparelled than any thing he had ever seen; it was each time preceded by the star. For a long time his mind was overwhelmed with wonder and amazement at this display of celestial light and imagery. To guide him to this place at a future time, he got over a fence into a lot and made a pile of stones as a monument. He advanced some distance, when his attention was again arrested by the appearance of a wheel, of great size and beauty, which remained before him about three minutes, then disappeared.

It now began to be twilight, and no more imagery appeared to him that morning.

He wandered about during the day, in various directions, through fields, over streams and morasses, and, at night, arrived at the house of

an old friend in Connecticut. The name of his host he recollects distinctly. He was kindly received, and treated with great hospitality. His friend gave him supper and provided him a bed, to which he retired early, but passed a sleepless night, so extremely harassed and perplexed was his mind.

He arose early on the following morning, opened his window, and immediately saw one of the most splendid visions that was ever presented to human view; he looked at it with great delight for a few minutes, and it vanished. "This," says he, "is the first time I ever mentioned this vision to any one."

The morning was rainy; he had wandered twenty-four hours when he reached this house, and yet was but five miles from home. After breakfasting with his friend, he determined to proceed directly to his own house. It was now the 25th of September; he wandered all day in the fields and roads, sometimes in one direction, then in another, and did not reach his home till evening. His wife met him with a smile, inquired where he had been, and prepared his supper, which he ate and went early to bed. This night was passed without sleep. He arose early on the morning of the 26th greatly confused, his head feeling strangely. He undertook to go to the house of his nearest neighbor, but lost his way and wandered about in the fields and woods till noon, when he arrived at home, and found dinner on the table. He recollects perfectly, that this dinner consisted of pork, and corned lamb or mutton, boiled, with turnips and other vegetables. He ate well, felt more composed, and, after dinner, concluded to go to the field and complete the fence upon which he was engaged some days before. He accordingly went his way, but when he arrived at the place of his labor he was so much exhausted and bewildered, that he was obliged to desist without accomplishing any thing. He wandered from the fields to his favorite "woods," and reached home at dark, where he found much company; many persons came in and went away in the course of the evening, and some tarried through the night.

This night was one of great confusion and perplexity of mind. He arose on the morning of the 27th of September in the worst condition which his disease ever presented. His mind and feelings were entirely overwhelmed by the weight of anguish and distress. He recollects distinctly to have directed his little son to bring his arms full of hay and place it in the potato bin, in the cellar. The lad remonstrated and said, "why, father do you wish to have hay placed in the cellar?" His mother, who was always conciliating, said to him, "do as your father wishes," and the boy immediately left the room.

Under these circumstances the noise of children always disturbed him. In order to render all quiet the children were sent into the field to play or labor; he and his wife sat by the fire; he, on one side, indulging in the gloomiest forbodings; she at her work on the other side, doing all in her power to console and comfort him, as she always did, in the kindest and mildest manner. After a while, she arose, went to the cupboard and poured some wine into a tumbler, brought it to him, and said, in the most cheerful manner, "come, let us drink and forget our sorrow and remember our poverty no more." She tasted the wine and handed it to him, and he drank and said, in reply, "I wish it might kill me," or "I might die." She took her seat again by the fire and went to her work; he arose, soon after without any particular object or design, and walked into an adjoining room; in a moment the idea of "Sampson and the weaver's beam" rushed into his mind, he instantly seized a weapon which was before him, stepped behind his wife and gave her a fatal blow which laid her senseless on the floor, totally unconscious of what had hurt her. She survived one hour, entirely insensible, and in the agonies of death.

He was first disturbed by the entrance of his eldest daughter; who seeing her mother lying on the floor covered with blood, ran into the street and screamed; the other children followed. He put on his great coat and went out after them; he met his nearest neighbor and said to him, "I have killed my wife; she lies dead on the floor in the house." His friend went directly into the house, he followed near to the door and threw himself upon the ground, greatly lamenting what he had done and bewailing the calamity which had befallen him.

The whole neighborhood soon assembled, placed his wife on the bed, and he with others sat down by the bed-side, moaning bitterly; while here, he recollected the directions that he had given his son about the hay, and hastened down cellar to see if he had been obedient; finding the hay in the bin, he laid himself upon it in great distress. In a few minutes he heard an outcry above, "where is he, where is he?" Soon a number of men came into the cellar, took him before the magistrate, who bound him over for trial. He was taken to the jail on the morning of the 29th of September, 1829.

In a subsequent conversation with him, he declared that he had no direction from higher powers, to kill his wife; that the thought never entered his mind till that impulse came upon him, and that was as sudden as possible, and wholly irresistible.

He always bears decided testimony to the excellent character and kind disposition of his wife, and often laments, with deep feelings of

sorrow, the fatal act which deprived him of her society, and his children of a faithful guardian and instructor. In this conversation, he spoke of his contemplations as being always of a religious character. When insane, and roving over the country, he usually carried his hymn book and bible with him. He says he was often mischievous when insane, and delighted to frighten and injure people, although he was naturally kind and amiable. He spoke of many attempts to commit suicide, and of one paroxysm of homicidal impulse before the fatal one, in which his little son would have been the victim had he been within his reach.

He informed me, when he came into the Hospital, which was on the 16th of March 1833, that he had been in confinement *twelve hundred and sixty-seven* days, having kept an accurate account of the time. This must have been very nearly or quite accurate. Since he has been in the Hospital, he has had a number of paroxysms of insanity. His mind is probably never quite free from delusion, but he speaks of his insanity freely and frequently, by which he means these paroxysms of excitement. Although he knows that he is insane, he probably believes, that the visions which he sees are realities, and that he has special, direct communications from heaven, and lives in closer communion with his Maker than other men.

He is generally a pleasant quiet man; an ingenious mechanic and rational observer of common affairs, although he discovers a spiritual meaning in much that is ordinary and common.

He has always had great indulgencies at the Hospital, walks abroad and works when he pleases; attends public worship on the sabbath, and takes great satisfaction in reading his bible and the public papers.

He was greatly affected and much gratified this season by a visit from his children, some of whom he had not seen since his confinement.

There is one fact, in this connection, worthy of remark. In the cases above related, it will be observed, that both the individuals partook of intoxicating drink immediately before the fatal deed was committed; in a moment after, in each case, the fatal impulse was excited. These individuals were considered temperate men, and were undoubtedly so, according to the common acceptation of the term at that time; although they used ardent spirits in the way that was then customary with seamen and mechanics.

With the excitement of disease under which the brain was then laboring, a very moderate use of stimulating drink might have been the principal if not the sole cause of that irresistible impulse which impelled to the homicide.

In case No. 1, every unusual excitement, on the day previous to the homicide, produced confusion and blindness, and converted men into devils. Even at *this day* any great irritation produces an uncontrollable excitement, although there is apparently no disposition to injure others.

In some of the other cases that have been under our care, the individuals were intemperate. In one, some idle and wicked associates had, for a long time, endeavored to excite in his mind a jealousy of his wife. Aided by liquor they were, at last, too successful; he took her life while under the influence of this delusion.

Without the influence of intoxicating liquor, taken at the time of such excitement, and while the mind was under such delusions, I can hardly believe that either of these homicides would have been committed.

If it is indeed true that half the cases of homicidal insanity have resulted from the use of intoxicating drink, as *nine-tenths* of criminal homicides are supposed to do, it is a fact worthy of record in the chronicles of intemperance, and cannot be too forcibly impressed upon the public mind.

It may be thought that I have gone too minutely into detail of the incidents and circumstances of these two cases of homicidal insanity. These facts, as related by the individuals, being confirmed as far as possible by all other testimony, are deemed of no trifling importance, throwing light as they do upon an obscure subject, and one in which individuals and legislators are deeply interested. If not considered valuable, they must certainly be allowed to be rare and curious.

Nine other cases of *Homicidal Insanity* have been in the Hospital under my care. In *three* of them there was delusion, which had a direct agency in producing the homicide. In one case, there was a supposed command from Heaven to destroy the unfortunate victim. When brought into court, to the question of guilty or not guilty, this man answered, "I gave him three blows, one in the name of the Father, one in the name of the son, and one in the name of the Holy Ghost." The other two were cases of jealousy; both were intemperate. The one killed the man who was the object of his suspicion, the other killed his wife; it is said that the last was partly intoxicated at the time.

In another case, there was probably delusion, but it is unknown whether this delusion had any influence on the conduct of this desperate man. He killed *three* convicts in the prison where he was confined, two of whom went into his room at his request to read the bible to him. It is not known with certainty, that he had ever seen these men before, and there was no suspicion, before or after the homicide, that he had any antipathy against them.

In *three* of the remaining cases, there seemed to be no premeditation of the act at all, no malice existing, and no collision of any sort; a momentary impulse of passion, or a propensity to destroy, hurried the unfortunate individual to the desperate act, and regret, anguish and deep sorrow followed almost immediately the perpetration of the deed. Of the two remaining cases, we know little, as the mind in both is too much demented to throw any light upon the subject.

My object in this paper, is to present facts and illustrate principles, and not to discuss theories.

From the many cases of Homicidal Insanity that have come under my observation, and from the record of cases which I have examined, I cannot resist the conviction, that many, very many irresponsible individuals, both in this country and in Europe, have been sentenced to the severest punishments.

If this be true, it is evident, that the definition of insanity has been too limited, rejecting many that were innocent, and consigning them to punishment as guilty.

It is certainly not desirable, that these limits should be suddenly or extensively enlarged; while, on the one hand, the definition of insanity should not be so circumscribed as to release from confinement half the inmates of our Hospitals; it should not, on the other hand, be so extended, as to embrace every eccentricity of character, every unaccountable ebullition of passion, or estrangement of feeling. There is a middle ground that is right; there is a point where responsibility ends, and irresponsibility begins, and every fact that has a relation to this question, is important and valuable. With the obscurity and doubt, which hangs over this subject, no one ought to presume to decide with great confidence where responsibility ends. The victim of mental aberration simulates reason as far as possible, for no one is willing to be considered insane.

There are delusions without any active state of the passions and propensities, and there are delusions with it: even in such cases the passions may act, and the propensities be excited, independently of the delusion.

An insane man may consider himself a prophet, a saint, or a commander of armies, and yet destroy a fellow being, in a moment of great excitement, against whom he had no grudge, no antipathy, without a pretence of any authority from a higher power; but from a condition of the passions rendered incontrollable by the operations of disease in the same way that the illusion of the understanding is produced. Why should he be more responsible for this condition of the passions, than

for this illusion of the understanding? and if there can be hallucination of the mind without exciting the feelings, why not a morbid excitement of the feelings, the passions, and the propensities, without involving the integrity of the mental powers? In such cases, the same causes that render the one active, may produce inactivity or imbecility in the other; both depend upon physical phenomena, which are beyond the ken of human scrutiny.

In very many homicidal cases of insanity, all the natural feelings of the individual are violated by the act. How often is it, that the victim is a child, innocent and helpless; or a wife, kind and affectionate. Against these helpless and harmless persons, no feeling of hostility has existed or is excited. What better proof can we have, that the feelings are all estranged, and the passions in a morbid state?

I am sensible, that it is now, and has long been, an opinion of many learned men, as well as of the ignorant and unreflecting, that an individual, who shall commit so great an outrage upon society, is unworthy of life, and therefore should be put out of the way.

"I am clear for hanging all criminal madmen," said an educated gentleman to a high officer of the criminal law in Scotland. Nearly the same sentiment lately appeared in one of the medical journals in this country.

I admit the propriety and necessity of confinement for the homicidal insane in the wards of a hospital; very few, if any, ought to be at liberty. But to the individual, and to his circle of friends, is it of no consequence, whether he suffer the imputation of crime, and is punished with ignominy, or whether he be declared innocent, because diseased and irresponsible, and confined as a lunatic?

This is no question of expediency, but of principle and right.

The good reputation of every individual is dear to him; if he has done an act under circumstances which involve the question of his sanity, how important to him that the question be settled correctly. If the case be homicide, it is a momentous question whether he was actuated by the diabolical malice of the murderer, or was influenced by the illusions or excitement of disease.

I am aware that complaints are made that the plea of insanity is so often resorted to in criminal cases. The attorney and advocate general of France, in a case of homicide a few years ago, declared, that "the plea of insanity is dangerous; that it leads to encourage simulation, and defraud justice."*

* Simpson.

In my view, the question should arise in every case of criminal prosecution, and should be settled satisfactorily before the jury render a verdict. The principles of the criminal law are correct, but the application of them is often erroneous and absurd. The courts should look well to it, that the law be construed so as not to involve the innocent and irresponsible. One more consideration in this connection, and I shall dismiss the subject.

After an act of great enormity, it is often matter of surprise, how calm, rational and self-possessed, the individual is found to be. This has often operated to the prejudice of the insane man in a court of justice; but the explanation is easy, for the effect is natural.

Before the homicide is committed, the excitement is generally at the highest pitch, and the feelings are exasperated to the utmost. When the deed is done, all the appalling circumstances of the act are before him. The wife or the child, weltering in its blood, lies at his feet; the death-groans fall upon his ear with terror, and fill his soul with anguish; all is changed in a moment; every thing around him is calculated to calm his feelings, and awaken contemplation and remorse. He stands aghast; and, as excitement wears away, reason and reflection will be likely to assume their sway. No sedative can be so powerful to calm the excited and agitated faculties.

We often see the same effect, from an outbreking of petty mischief, in a less degree.

A man breaks his window or his door in a moment of high excitement, and becomes instantly calm and filled with regret at the outrage. The maniacal excitement in this way is expended, and the devastation before him makes a new and strong impression upon his mind.

On the subject of labor, the experience of the past year has been as favorable as ever. The amount of labor done, has been equal or greater than in any former year.

The fostering care of the Legislature has been extended to us during the year, in providing the means of procuring suitable lands; which means the Trustees, very judiciously, have partly expended, in procuring pasturing and meadow lands, and adding largely to our garden. This purchase was exceedingly desirable, as it will enable us to double our horticultural operations, and these are altogether the most favorable for the insane, and the most profitable to the institution.

A well cultivated garden is a beautiful object in itself. Witnessing the progress of improvement in it, and the growth of all the culinary plants and roots which it produces, is most gratifying to those who participate in the culture, and partake of the fruition. No employment

is so favorable as the cultivation of the land. We are fully satisfied of its utility as a remedy, and we hope to show the propriety of the investment from its pecuniary results. The work shops are now completed and ready for occupancy.

During the last year, a chapel has been erected for religious worship on the sabbath. A plain, but neat and commodious building, very conveniently located, was finished for this object about the first of November.

Under the direction of the Trustees, it was solemnly dedicated to the sacred use for which it was designed, on the eighth day of the month. Up to this time we have had two appropriate religious services on each sabbath. Our choir of music, consisting of from *fifteen* to *twenty-five* persons, all from our establishment, have performed according to the custom of New England churches, to the acceptance of all who have heard them. Many patients have united in this agreeable part of religious worship.

On the day of dedication, about *one hundred and twenty-five* inmates were present. It was the first assemblage that had ever taken place to so great an extent, and was a most interesting meeting.

There were present, besides our own family, about *one hundred* gentlemen and ladies, mostly from the village of Worcester. All the performances were interesting, and the appearance of the patients decent and respectful through the whole.

At each subsequent religious meeting, about the same number have attended, not always composed of the same individuals. In the whole, about *one hundred and forty* have attended these meetings, and nothing has occurred to disturb the quiet, or to distinguish this from any other religious assembly. The inmates have been much gratified with this indulgence and proof of confidence.

The favorable influence of these meetings upon the feelings and habits of our family, has been *all* and *more* than was anticipated.

Individuals have attended regularly, who had not before been present in a church, or attended religious worship, for *ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty*, and in more than one instance *thirty-five* years. Numbers have attended, who in the halls are noisy, talkative and profane, and have conducted with the greatest decorum. We have tried this experiment successfully, but not so fully as we shall hereafter. We will add to our number of worshippers, by bringing forward new individuals, till but a remnant shall be left behind.

Thus far, the chapel has been supplied by the clergymen of the town and vicinity. They have laid us under the deepest obligations

by the promptitude with which they have acceded to our wishes, no less than by the acceptable and judicious manner in which they have conducted the services.

To be useful, the preaching and other religious services of our chapel must be select and well-adapted. The supply should also be regular. The influence of a single individual, who should be looked upon as a *spiritual guide*, would probably be greater than that of a stranger, whose performances were equally appropriate and unexceptionable.

For our own benefit, as well as an example to others, we feel most anxious that this experiment should be fairly and faithfully tried.

With the fullest conviction that the principles of Christianity, rightly conceived and properly dispensed, can never injure the minds nor disturb the feelings of the insane, I am confident, that, if a judicious course be pursued, all that has been anticipated of good will be fully realized in the religious worship of our chapel.

Can we contemplate a more interesting spectacle, than this assembly of the insane, a large proportion of whom had been incarcerated for years in prisons and in dungeons, or confined with chains and manacles, the object of terror and dread to all around them, convened on the sabbath for public worship, all decently clad and respectable in appearance, calm and self-possessed, listening with apparent attention to the messages of truth, uniting in the devotions, and joining in the songs of praise; all going to and returning from the chapel with order and decorum? Such a spectacle we have witnessed on each returning sabbath, since our chapel was consecrated. Who can longer doubt that Christianity brings its consolations to the insane as well as to the rational mind?

The Hospital is now completed in all its parts, and taken as a whole is probably the most perfect establishment of any in the country. It is a noble monument of the munificence and public spirit of the state of Massachusetts. The duties of its supervision and care are arduous and responsible. In these, I have been ably sustained and cheerfully assisted by its officers in all the departments. We are encouraged not to shrink from these duties, while sustained by a wise and liberal Board of Trustees, the approbation of the public voice, and the smiles of a beneficent Providence.

SAMUEL B. WOODWARD.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, }
Worcester, Mass., Nov. 30th, 1837. }

MAR -5 '12

